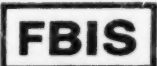


JPRS 79813

7 January 1982

# Near East/North Africa Report

No. 2466



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

7 January 1982

## NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

No. 2466

## CONTENTS

## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

## Briefs

- Iraqi-USSR Industrial Cooperation 1

## AFGHANISTAN

- Six-Month Progress of Commerce Ministry Reported  
(KABUL NEW TIMES, 26, 28 Nov 81) ..... 2

Import/Export Figures  
New Enterprises

- Government Takes Steps To Promote Agriculture  
(KABUL NEW TIMES, various dates) ..... 8

Agricultural Development Bank  
Farm Cooperative Movement, Editorial  
Cooperative Training Institute

## ALGERIA

- Economic Planning Reassessed; Managerial, Sectorial  
Organization Stressed  
(Y. Sassi, Y. Ould-Moussa; REVOLUTION AFRICAINE,  
13-19 Nov 81) ..... 13

- Foreign Cultural Centers Regulated, France Primarily Affected  
(Daniel Junqua; LE MONDE, 24 Nov 81) ..... 26

## Briefs

- Animal Rescue Plan 28  
Growth in GNP 28

## EGYPT

Various Aspects of Sloppiness in Public Life Exposed, Condemned (Various sources, various dates) .....	29
Management Agency Curbs Sloppiness	
Various Infractions Listed, by	
Salah-al-Din Isma'il	
Laxity in Court System	
Mobility of Followup Committees	
Telephone System Tightened Up, by	
Ahmad 'Ismat	
People's Assembly Plans Intense Upcoming Session (MAYU, 2 Nov 81) .....	38
Overhaul of Committees	
Committee Heads Examined	
Consultative Assembly Rules	
Effect of New Staggered Work Hours on Quality of Life Assessed (Muhammad Basha, et al.; AL-AHRAM, 3 Nov 81) .....	41
Public Reactions to New Work Schedules Examined (Muhammad Basha, et al.; AL-AHRAM, 4 Nov 81) .....	45
Manpower Boss Issues List of Holidays for 1982 (AL-'UMMAL, 2 Nov 81) .....	49
Plan To Serve War Factory Workers Meals Reviewed (Ali 'Uthman; AL-'UMMAL, 2 Nov 81) .....	50
New Recommendations on Projects for Self-Sufficiency in Food (AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI, 26 Oct 81) .....	52
Interview With Woman Islamic Fundamentalist Movement Leader (Zaynab al-Ghazali Interview; POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, 1981) .....	54

## IRAN

Briefs	
Oil Sales to Italy	61

## IRAQ

Agenda of National Assembly Winter Session Detailed (L. Y. Barkho; BAGHDAD OBSERVER, 18 Nov 81) .....	62
Domestic Production of Durable Goods Discussed (BAGHDAD OBSERVER, 17 Nov 81) .....	64



Baghdad International Trade Fair Attracts 3,000 Companies (AL-THAWRAH, 17 Oct 81) .....	65
Agricultural Methods, Projects Reviewed (Clela Khoshaba; BAGHDAD OBSERVER, 29 Nov 81) .....	67
Progress Cited on Railroad Project (Akram Dhanoon; BAGHDAD OBSERVER, 2 Dec 81) .....	69
ISRAEL	
Attache to U.S. Discusses Relations With U.S. Military (Menahem Meron Interview; DAVAR, 19 Oct 81) .....	70
IDF Manpower Chief Discusses Budget Cuts (Moshe Nativ Interview; BAMAHANE, 21 Oct 81) .....	73
Opposition to Withdrawal Mounts (Editorial; HATZOFE, 22 Oct 81) .....	79
Sinai Settlers Stand Justified (Amos Karmel; YEDI'OT AHARONOT, 26 Oct 81) .....	80
Showdown Predicted Over Yamit Withdrawal (Uzi Benziman; HA'ARETZ, 26 Oct 81) .....	82
Ofira Compensation Agreement (Yosef Waxman; MA'ARIV, 25 Oct 81) .....	85
KUWAIT	
New Press Law, Provisions Are Drafted (Various sources, various dates) .....	87
Text of Article 35 (bis) New Draft Press Law	
LIBYA	
Briefs Oil Reserves	102
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN	
New Minister of Interior Outlines Ministry's Responsibilities, Tasks (Muhammad 'Abdallah Buttani Interview; 14 UKTUBAR, 7 Oct 81) .....	103
Principles, Goals of Yemeni-Libyan-Ethiopian Friendship Treaty Discussed (Najib Ahmad 'Ubayd; 14 UKTUBAR, 7 Oct 81) .....	109

Defense Minister Says Tripartite Treaty Protects Area's Security (14 UKTUBAR, 22 Sep 81) .....	114
SUDAN	
Libyan Intervention in Chad Seen as Prop for Numayri (AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI, 28 Sep-4 Oct 81) .....	115
Government Criticized for Economic Decline, Political Repression (AL-DUSTUR, 28 Sep 81) .....	118
New Tax Imposed on Emigres by Numayri Criticized (Al-Salami al-Husayn; AL-DUSTUR, 28 Sep 81) .....	120
SYRIA	
Provisions, Goals of Fifth Five-Year Development Plan Detailed (Ilyas 'Abbud; AL-SAFIR, 15 Oct 81) .....	122
Cooperation Treaty Signed With Italian Communist Party (SYRIA TIMES, 23 Nov 81) .....	129
Tartus Projects Reported (SYRIA TIMES, 25 Nov 81) .....	130
Briefs	
Economic Agreement With Cuba	131
Army Tactical Exercise	131
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	
Central Bank Report Cites Liquidity, Money Supply (KHALEEJ TIMES, 13 Dec 81) .....	132
Draft Law Specifies Business License Terms (KHALEEJ TIMES, 14 Dec 81) .....	133
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	
Nation's Position in East-West Conflict Reviewed ( 'Abd-al-Qadir Tuhuf; AL-DUSTUR, 19 Oct 81) .....	134
Nature of Current Government Policies, Problems Reviewed (Nihad al-Mashnuq; AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI, 26 Oct-1 Nov 81) .....	138

## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

IRAQI-USSR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION--Moscow, 19 Oct--Two delegations from the State Electricity Organization and the State Planning and Construction Organization under the leadership of Wisam Zaki and 'Adnan 'Abd-al-Majid held talks here today with Soviet officials. The talks dealt with matters pertaining to cooperation in the field of industry and electric power. The talks between the Iraqi and Soviet sides were an extension of meetings of two joint subcommittees of the Permanent Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation held in Baghdad last April. The first of these two subcommittees is the subcommittee for cooperation in the electric power field, which is responsible for matters pertaining to cooperation in the field of electric power and the maintenance and completion of electricity projects implemented by the Soviets in Iraq. The second subcommittee is responsible for technical cooperation pertaining to the establishment of industrial projects and the monitoring of the implementation of decisions made by the Permanent Committee for Technical Cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 20 Oct 81 p 6] 8591

CSO: 4404/88

## SIX-MONTH PROGRESS OF COMMERCE MINISTRY REPORTED

## Import/Export Figures

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 26 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] The provision of adequate amount of consumer goods, especially those of primary needs of the people, the officials and workers, fully packed markets, state and cooperative stores and thousands of retail price shops offering the needed goods provided through imports from different countries and the aided goods supplied by the friendly countries, and the relative stability of prices despite the internal and international pressure, are all indicative of successes in the field of trade and commerce.

On the bases of assessments of the figures and information provided by the Central Statistics Department, the exports during the first six months of the year 1360 amounts to 320.6 million dollars while the figure for the same period in 1359 was 272.3 million dollars. This shows a 17.7 per cent increase. The imports during the same period in the current year amounts to 226.4 million dollars which compared with the 208.8 million dollars of the first half of

1959 shows an increase of 8.9 percent in imports.

On the basis of the information provided by the Central Statistics Department the exports during the first three months of 1360 amounted to 180 million dollars while the imports amounted to 130 million dollars. The figures for export and import during the first quarter of 1359 totals 130 million dollars and 106 million dollars respectively. These figures show 38.5 percent increase in exports and 26.4 percent increase in imports of the first quarter of 1360 in comparison with the same period in 1359.

Comparative analysis of exports during the first quarter of 1360 and 1359.

The total exports during the first quarter of the year 1359 amounted to 130 million dollars while that of the same period in 1360 was 180 million dollars which shows 50 million dollars or 38 percent increase. This indicates the fulfillment of the plan for 25 percent increase on the basis of prices for the year

1360.

The major export items included dry fruits, fresh fruits, skins and hides, grains, wool, cotton, entrails, medicinal herbs, natural gas, carpets, rugs etc.

#### 1. Fresh Fruits:

The statistics issued monthly by the Central Statistics Department shows that the export of fruits in the first quarter of 1359 amounted to 339 million dollars and in the first quarter of 1360 amounted to 860 million dollar indicating 154 percent increase in 1360. The increase of course is due to the increased quantity as well as the rise of the prices in 1360. This also indicates the application of the plan for two percent increase.

#### 2. Dry Fruits:

In the first quarter of the year 1360 the total exports of the dry fruits amounted to \$66,586,000 while in the first quarter of 1359 the figure was \$30,780,000 or 85 percent increase. This big increase is due to better harvesting of grapes and their export to the barter trade area. This



also indicates a desirable application of the plan for 38 percent increase in 1360 on the basis of price.

### 3. Hydes and skins,

The exports of hides (raw and half-processed) excluding the karakul skins during the first three months of the year 1360 amounted to \$2,838,000.

### 4. Wool.

The export of wool during the first quarter of 1359 amounted to fifty one tons valued at 111,000 dollars while in the first quarter of 1360 it was 605 tons valued at 1,753,000 dollars. This shows an increase of 544 tons in comparison with the first quarter of 1359 or 1066 percent from the viewpoint of quantity while in view of the price the increase is 1479 percent.

It is worth mentioning that usually the export of wool takes place in the months of Hamal (March 21-April 20) and Mizan (Sept. 23-Oct. 22) and it is possible that an increase or decrease occur in the later months. This indicates the planned 16 percent increase fulfilled for the year 1360.

### 5. Cotton

The exports of cotton during the first quarter of 1360 was about 1856 tons valued at \$3,638,000.

### 6. Entrails

The export of entrails during the first quarter of the year 1359 was 247,000 pieces valued at 1,135,000 dollars while during the same period in 1360 it was 382,000 pieces at a total value of \$954,000 which shows an increase of 135.

600 pieces in number or 95 percent.

### 7. Medicinal herbs

In the first three months of the year 1360 the export of medicinal herbs amounted to 2219 tons valued at 1,786,000 dollars while in the first quarter of 1359 it amounted to 1861 tons valued at 1,534,000 dollars. Quantitatively it shows 358 tons increase while in view of the value the increase is 252,000 dollars, or 13 percent and 16 percent increase in quantity and value respectively. This shows that the 21 percent planned increase has been fulfilled in view of the price.

### 8. National gas:

In the first quarter of the year 1359, some 348 million cubic metres of natural gas at a cost of \$6,875,000 dollars was exported while in 1360 during the same period 605 million cubic metres valued at 76,260,000 dollars were exported which shows 10 percent increase in the quantity and 43 percent price-wise increase. This means that the 26 percent planned increase has been fulfilled in 1360.

### 9. Carpets and rugs

In the first quarter of the year 1359 the export of carpets and rugs was 325,000 square metres valued at \$25,126,000 while in the same period in 1360 the amount reached to 318,000 square metres valued at \$26,381,000. This shows a three percent decrease in the quantity of exports but four percent increase in the value, the reason being a rise in the prices of carpets in the world markets. This also shows ful-

fillment of the 28 per cent planned increase in the value of this commodity for 1360.

Comparative analysis of imports during the first quarter of the years 1359 and 1360.

The total imports of the country during the first quarter of the year 1360 amounted to \$133,64,000.

### 1. Sugar

In the first three months of the year 1360 a total amount of sugar valued at 11,400,000 dollars was imported.

### 2. Tea

The import of tea in the first quarter of the year 1360 amounted to a value of \$9,600,000.

The import of tea in the first quarter of the year 1360 amounted to a value of \$9,600,000.

### 3. Cigarettes

Cigarettes imported in the first three months of the year 1360 is valued at \$1,500,000.

### 4. Vegetable ghee

In the first quarter of the year 1360 vegetable ghee worth 7,700,000 was imported.

### 5. Tyre and tubes

The imports of tyres and tubes in the first three months of the year 1360 amounted to a value of five million dollars.

### 6. Soap

Soaps imported in the first quarter of 1360 was valued at 4,100,000 dollars..

### 7. Threads and yarns.

In the first quarter of the year 1360 the total amount of threads and yarns imported was valued at seven million dollars.

#### 8. Textiles

The total value of imported textiles of cotton, rayon and other kinds in the first quarter of 1360 amounted to seventeen million dollars.

#### 9. Petroleum products

In the first quarter of the 1360 petroleum products were imported at a total value of thirty eight

million dollars.

#### 10. Chemical products

The value of chemical products imported in the first quarter of 1360 amounted to \$2,490,000.

#### 11. Footwear

The statistics of the first quarter of the year 1359 indicates the total value of footwear at around \$1,930,000.

#### 12. Medical drugs

The imports of medical

drugs in the first quarter of 1360 amounts to \$628,000.

It must be mentioned that had it not been for the difficulties in, transportation of the export commodities from the centres of production to the Afghan ports as well as in the transportation of imported goods from the ports to the centres of the cities and provinces, the export and import volume of our country and the trade turnout would have been far greater than what is mentioned above.

### New Enterprises

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 28 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] With a view to protect the country's producers and the purchase of their surplus products, to expand and increase the country's exports, the return of which finances the country's imports and would provide the ground for the expansion and development of the country's economy, the Ministry of Commerce has made allsided efforts through negotiations, participation in trade fares, sending of trade delegations to search for new markets and to protect the traditional markets for Afghan commodities and to expand them. Beside this all necessary information as well as the results of the search for new markets have been placed at the disposal of the private sector which at present undertakes 50-60 percent of the foreign trade, and adequate facilities have been provided for them so that

they can take a more active part in the export trade. Similarly the exporting enterprises of the Ministry of Commerce itself have purchased the export commodities from the producers at favourable prices, as much as possible, and have taken practical steps to export them.

In the field of the export of raisins and nuts, the Samoon Company has played a considerable role in the purchase of dried fruits from their producers at favourable prices as well as in exporting them outside the country. Similarly the Medicinal Herbs Company has met its obligations according to the anticipated plan in the export of licorice roots. Other companies, such as the wool enterprise, with regard to the purchase and export of wool Cottage Industries Imporium in the purchase

of handicrafts and exporting them, Afghan Kart in the export of raisins, the Karakul Institute and the Union of Carpet Exporters in purchasing and exporting of Karakul skins, carpets and rugs have met their obligations according to the anticipated plans.

The existence of the above mentioned enterprises provides the country with the required foreign exchange.

In the Ministry of Commerce, by drawing the plan for investments, a number of development and economic projects to meet the real needs of the country have been launched within the framework of the country's five year economic and social development plan. The application of these development projects are briefly explained were:

First. The provisions and cooperation develop-



ment projects for the officials.

1. **Kabul Mechanical Bakery:** The Mechanical bakery of Kabul produces a total of 72 tons of bread every 24 hours. The construction work of this project has started in the year 1358 and finished in the first quarter of 1360. This bakery began production on the 9th of Mizan (October first, 1981).

2. **The Puli Khumri Mills project.** The Puli Khumri mills has a capacity of sixty tons of flour in 24 hours. The advancement of its constructional work began in 1358 and is still continuing. It is planned that the Mills will begin production by the fourth quarter of the current year.

3. **Mazar Sharif Silo Project:** This silo has a capacity of 20,000 tons of wheat. Its construction work had started in 1358 and it is planned to be completed in the year 1361. The construction work is going on according to the plan.

4. **Mazari Sharif Mills:** These mills have a capacity of producing 60,000 tons of wheat in twenty four hours. Its preliminary work had started in 1357 and in the year 1359 about 34 percent of the work was done. Fifty percent of the work is planned to finish in 1360 and the rest is to be done in 1361.

5. **Mazari Sharif Mechanical Bakery:** This project, when completed, will have a capacity of producing 25 tons of var-

ious kinds of bread in twenty four hours. Its construction work had started in 1358 and 26 percent of the work was done in 1359.

Fifty percent of the work is planned to finish in 1360 and the rest to be done in 1361. The construction work is proceeding according to the plan.

Second: The projects launched by the petroleum and sugar department.

1. The construction work of depots for petroleum in Saqaba plane of Logar, which was planned to have a capacity of 29,000 cubic metres and was deemed necessary to be reduced to 27,000 cubic metres, had started in 1359 with 18.67 percent of its work done. The rest of the construction work was planned for the the year 1360 and is continuing according to the plan.

2. **Petroleum Depots Project of Dashti Shadian of Mazari Sharif.** This depot for petroleum products will have a capacity of nine thousand cubic metres. The construction work had started in 1359 and is still continuing according to the plan.

3. **Gas stations of Aryana district, Kabul, and the gas stations of Balkh,** each with a capacity of fifty cubic metres are planned to begin functioning as soon as the construction work is completed by the end of the year 1360. Work on these stations had started since the beginning of the new stage of the April Revolution.

Third: **State Officials'**

and **Workers' Cooperatives:**

With the view to building hangars required by the Department of State Officials' and Workers' Cooperatives an area of six hectares of land is being purchased from the Kabul Municipality at fifteen million Afghanis in the Industrial zone of Puli Charkhi, Kabul. The construction work of the hangars at a cost of 25 million Afghanis is constructed with the Afghan Construction Unit and the work on it is speedily advancing according to the plan. It is hoped that the construction work will finish by the end of the year 1360.

Fourth: **Development Project of Consumers' Cooperatives:**

On the basis of an agreement concluded between the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives of the Soviet Union and the Ministry of Commerce of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Consumers' Cooperatives of Afghanistan have been established and developed during the year 1360. The Centre-Sayoz has agreed to send twenty persons every year for ten months courses to the Soviet Union at its own expenses for specified fields and fifteen persons for a complete term of Cooperatives Institute. According to this agreement the Ministry of Commerce has sent twenty persons for the ten month courses and ten persons for the four years term of Cooperative Institute to the Soviet Union in the year 1360. The Centre Sayoz has also agreed to build a great warehouse in an area of 5700 square metres which will have a capacity to accommodate

500 tons of goods. The technical documents have gone through normal procedures during the first quarter of 1360 between the Ministry of Commerce of the DRA and the Centre-Sayuz of the Soviet Union, the blue prints have been completed by the Soviet experts and placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce. The construction work will soon begin.

1. In addition to the main commodities of primary need existing the above enterprises, various kinds of other goods also exist in great quantities in the warehouses of the above establishments which are offered at wholesale and retail prices through magazines, shops and selling offices. These goods include stationaries, household articles, cloths, refrigerators, television sets, radio cassette players, watches, bicycles, motorcycles, different kinds of vehicles and lorries, reinforcing steel bars, corrugated iron, window glasses, building timbers and tens of other consumer items which are partly imported through normal trading businesses and partly provided by the USSR as part of the non-gratis aids of that country, and are all offered at reasonable prices.

Adequate quantity of goods of primary needs of people are in the warehouses of the organisations attached to the Ministry of Commerce as follows.

The Officials and Workers' Cooperatives beside their daily activities, presenting goods to the coupon holders, have in their

stores an amount of 2392 tons of vegetable shortening, 1612 tons of soap, 700 tons washing powder, 450 tons tea, 600,000 boxes of matches, 8716 tons rice. Apart from these on the basis of the previous contracts 2500 tons vegetable ghee and 500 tons soap have arrived at Peshawar and another 500 tons will arrive at Hairatan port. Similarly the Coopertives Department has concluded a new contract for 10,000 tons of Ghee and five thousand tons soap to meet the needs of the consumers.

2. The Afghan Kart Enterprise has 520 tons of ghee, 15.5 tons soap and 555 tons tea ready at their stores and beside that has made contracts for 2000 tons ghee, 2390 tons soap, 705 tons tea, 557 tons powder milk and 25,000 boxes of matches.

3. The Friendship Cooperative and Trade Organisation has 800 tons ghee, 262 tons soap, 100 tons tea, 1.9 million metres of clothes, 1.3 pairs of footwear and 43835 units of ready made clothes in its stores, and imports a further amount of 497 tons of soap, 30,000 units of ready made clothes, 4.6 million metres of cloth and 6250 boxes of matches in the year 1360.

4. On the basis of the anticipation of Food Procurement Department, the amount of wheat needed by the country from the 1st of Sunbula 1360- 30 Sunbula 1361 (August 23, 1981-September 22, 1982) which is the time for the new harvest, is estimated to be 198,000 tons. Some 22,000 tons exist in the stores in the capital and the provinces

and 25,000 tons will be provided as gratis-aid of the Soviet Union. Similarly on the basis of a trade contract covering purchase of 70,000 tons of wheat, from the Soviet Union and the 35,000 thousand tons imported earlier, another 35,000 tons will be imported also to the country. Likewise, the amount of 57,000 tons of wheat would be purchased from the local producers inside the country. In view of the above mentioned figures it is necessary to purchase and import 59,000 tons of wheat from abroad.

5. The good related to the Department of Petroleum and Sugar, which include petrol, diesel, kerosene oil and other petroleum products and sugar, are coming in considerable quantities to the country through the northern ports of the country and mainly through Hairatan port and reach to different parts of the country including the Kabul city, on the basis of contracts already concluded, and now all the oil stores of the Kabul city are full in capacity reaching to 36,000 tons—45 million litres.

The store of sugar amounts to about 7,000 tons and adequate amounts are being entering the country through the ports.

It must be mentioned that due to the increase of exports of the Afghan goods, especially raisins, and due to the rise in the export price of natural gas, the postponement of the repay of dues and the completion of the Soviet interests as well as the material gratis-aids and the dir-

ect payment of clearance dollar to Da Afghanistan Bank to provide expenses and financial help of Afghanistan the balance of payments between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union has changed in favour of Afghanistan, great amounts of clearance dollar have accumulated in the Soviet banks in the account of Da Afghanistan Bank, to be used for the import of urgent and consumer goods to the country and serious steps are being taken in this respect. So far 2000 tons of washing powder, 5000 tons of soaps, 10,000 tons of vegetable ghee have been purchased by using this clearing dollar from the third countries with free dollars.

Negotiations on the import of more consumer goods such as dried milk, washing powder, tea, razors, blades, artificial rayon and other necessary items from the socialist and other countries with the use of the mentioned clearing dollars are continuing and if successfully ended, goods, equivalent of millions of

dollars will be imported through the trade organisations and state cooperatives and private enterprises and traders and will be offered to our citizens.

The above mentioned figures indicate that adequate amounts of the needed goods are ready to sell in the stores and warehouses of the enterprises related to the Ministry of Commerce which apart from being offered to customers in Kabul will also be sent to the provinces provided the transportation lines are prepared and adequate security measures are taken. If the price of certain items has relatively gone up in the market the reasons is not the shortage of those items in the market but other factors such as international prices, loss of goods during transportation, excess payments for the fare by importers and the rise of foreign currencies etc. are involved. Since the transportation of imported goods from the capital to the frontier provinces

is facing certain difficulties and also the transportation of local products of those provinces to the capital is also facing difficulties, the Ministry of Commerce concluded the agreement of border trade between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union on April 3, 1981 with the view to be able to easily provide in low cost the provinces bordered with the Soviet Central Asian Republics with the goods they need as well as to export the local products of those provinces. Efforts are being made to implement that agreement which will certainly remove the difficulties of those provinces to a great extent.

In the productive establishments of the Ministry of Commerce the value of producing flour, bread and other bakery products in the first six months of 1360 amounted to 817 million Afghanis which forms 97 percent of the plan while in view of the quantity it provides 83 percent of the plan.

# GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURE

## Agricultural Development Bank

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 28 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] KABUL, November 28 (Bakhtar).— Under the chairmanship of Abdul Wakil, Finance Minister, the board of directors, supervisory and executive boards of the Agricultural Development Bank met at the bank on Wednesday afternoon.

The chairman of the executive board presented a detailed report on the activities and transactions of the bank during 1359 H.S.

The balance sheet, confirmed by the supervisory board and the international professional accounting board, was studied and approved.

According to the balance sheet, the total loans of the bank during the year increased by Afs 203 million and the total loans up to the end of last year amounted to Afs 2703 million.

The bank's revenue was

Afs 260 million and the net profit, after the legal deductions and tax, was Afs 28,690,126.

Agricultural machinery such as tractors, water pumps, and combines, worth Afs 51,676,760, was distributed to cooperatives and farmers under easy terms during the past year.

Personnel training, as compared with the previous year, expanded. During the year, 120 persons successfully completed the bank's specialised courses and were assigned appropriate duties.

The board of directors approved the executive board's proposals on the bank's participation in plant insurance project which will be operated with the assistance of international organisations and the need of the bank for the contin-

uation of projects active through the UNDP and other international organisations.

The Finance Minister and the chairman of the board of directors appreciated the diligence of the bank employees during the year and wished them "more successes in rendering patriotic, effective and honest services to the farmers and agricultural cooperatives in accordance with the lofty objectives of the Saur Revolution, particularly its new and evolutionary phase".

He instructed the executive board on the active participation of the bank in the democratic land reforms through its services and credits to all farmers and agricultural cooperatives, particularly to those who have newly acquired land under the reforms.



## Farm Cooperative Movement

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 14 Dec 81 p 2

### [Editorial]

[Text] For sound development of agriculture cooperatives movement in the country, the DRA Government has carried out constructive and comprehensive activities. As part of efforts to organise farmers and other toilers and encourage them in collective activities towards socio-economic reconstruction, the Government deemed the development of cooperatives as important.

By organising themselves in the cooperatives, the farmers can not only better ensure their political and social rights, but can also benefit from all possible assistance in improving their lot. Speedy development of the cooperative movement in our country is one of the great aspirations of the revolutionary Government and untiring efforts are being made towards achieving this end.

The DRA Government is attaching paramount importance to the role and contribution of the farmers in the efforts for building the new society and realising the revolutionary changes. Since the victory of the Saur Revolution, especially after it entered its new phase, the Government has taken wide-scale measures to alleviate the plight of the farmers who had been subjected for long to untold miseries and oppression.

Following the introduction of the democratic land reforms, under which thousands of landless peasants became owners of their own land, the Government took steady and firm measures to strengthen and develop the agriculture cooperative movement to organise more and more farmers so that they can utilise the benefits and privileges provided to them anew.

The farmers in the country having realised the value and importance of cooperatives and are joining them in increasing numbers. According to a report published in October this year, the number of cooperatives registered at the centre and in the provinces reaches 1,211 with more than 191,000 members, covering a farming area of 284,000 hectares. The total share of cooperative members amounts to Afs 57.17 million. Of the total number of cooperatives, 49 are functioning in Kabul and the rest in the provinces.

To further help the steady growth and sound development of the agriculture cooperative movement in the country, the Government took the necessary measure of reactivating the training institute. To achieve the overall objectives of the movement, it is imperative to build a force of ex-

perienced technical cadres equipped with the necessary know-how. It is through persistent and continued training that the multi-purpose objectives of the movement can be achieved in the interest of the primary producers as well as the national economy.

With the growth of the cooperatives, the farmers and livestock-breeders will get organised better and consequently the level of agricultural production, in which the majority of population in this country is engaged, will be raised, both quantitatively and qualitatively. It is in the light of such solidarity that the peasants can overcome the difficulties and problems, the solution of which is hard to achieve individually.

It is an obvious fact that, through cooperatives, the farmers can obtain all necessary help and technical guidance as well as loans on time and on favourable terms. They are also provided through cooperatives required inputs of a high quality at reasonable prices.

All members of the cooperative enjoy equal rights within it. These include the rights to participate in the general assemblies of the cooperative, express freely their views and vote freely, in the election of the board of directors and the supervisory bo-

ard, utilise the programmes and services provided by the cooperative they are members of.

However, the members of the cooperative have also a series of obligations, foremost among them being continued efforts to develop the cooperative and fulfil the objective for which it is formed.

The farmers' attention to their obligations and duties are drawn from time to time during meetings and assemblies. Only the other day, the second Plenum of the Central

Council of the Agricultural Cooperatives of Afghanistan was held. Here, the farmers' attention was called to the extremely grave and heavy duties at this sensitive juncture of our country's history, and the need for their persistent and continued efforts towards further organisation of the cooperatives and further mobilisation of the farmers and other toilers.

The holding of the second plenum, during which the representatives of farmers once more reit-

erated their readiness to work towards the fulfilment of the revolution's objectives, is an indication of the fact that our farmers and other toilers are increasingly getting organised in their efforts towards improving their living conditions and thus contributing towards the development of the society.

It also showed that the farmers are ready to continue working, with firm determination, under their revolutionary regime, for achieving the goals and objectives set by the revolution.

### Cooperative Training Institute

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 15 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] The Agricultural Cooperatives' Training Institute has been reactivated since last year.

Following is an exclusive interview with a number of the organisations, published in the daily Anis, on the activities of the institute:

"As cooperatives are popular organisations and are being established voluntarily, it is imperative to have experienced technical cadres equipped with necessary knowledge on cooperatives, so that the cooperative personnel receive proper training on various fields and impart the same to the peasants, farmers and livestock owners in the country. It is only through proper education and training that the objectives of a sound cooperative idea can be fulfilled to the benefit of producers", the source said.

"As the establishment

and organisation of cooperatives is a long process and has several stages, the training institutes are also required to follow persistently their training programmes. To achieve this end, the existence of cooperative training centres are essential.

"In 1969, the credit and cooperative extension project was established within the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN. This project, in addition to the Badam Bagh training institute, had two other developmental centres, one in Koh-daman valley and another in Baghlan, established for carrying out experimental activities in the field of cooperative. These centres were meant to help the farmers in the nearby areas to get acquainted practically with the activities and

administration of cooperatives.

The Badam Bagh training institute provided theoretical and practical training of various durations, for three groups of related personnel. In 1976 Badam Bagh Training Institute was merged with other organisations of similar kind.

Then the graduates of this institute could not meet the need of the cooperatives development department for technical personnel. The department therefore employed a number of unskilled people to receive the necessary training in cooperatives.

#### NEW AIMS

"Due to special attention of the party and the Government, following the new phase of the Saur Revolution, the Agriculture Cooperatives' Training Institute was reactivated in July, 1980 for achieving the



new objectives and in training experienced personnel and in organising the farmers and other toilers through the cooperatives movement.

"The DRA Government, as part of its effort to organise the farmers and toiling masses, through cooperative organisations and through these organisations, encourages them to collective activities towards socio-economic construction and deems the development of cooperatives necessary for accelerating this process. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to enlighten and raise the level of knowledge of the members of the cooperatives and this requires persistent and continued training programmes.

Following the reactivation of the Training Institute, under Resolutions No. 7 and 8 of the PDPA CC Politburo, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms and the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education were instructed to undertake short and long-term training courses for training personnel in the field of administration of cooperatives, state farms and utilisation of agricultural tools. Inspired by this constructive instruction, the agricultural cooperatives development department drew up a programme for the projected courses at the institute and has successfully conducted them since then.

As the courses are mainly short-term ones, the in-service officials of the agricultural cooperatives department and other interested organisations are enrolled in these courses in which they are helped to

get familiarised with methods and ways of running cooperatives as well as publicity and propaganda operations in the field. The course on home economics for women, guiding them in running the family, are also held. Courses are also held on spring and autumn sowing campaigns, besides audio-visual workshops, and a workshop for provincial agriculture directors. Such courses and workshops are conducted several times a year.

Following its revival the institute conducted, in accordance with the programme, 12 courses on various subjects during Afghan year 1359 for training personnel already working or newly employed at the cooperatives. A total of 292 personnel benefited from these courses during the same period. They came from the centre and provinces and included the agricultural extension workers.

The successful implementation of the 1359 training programme served as a good source of encouragement for drawing up the plan for the following year. Taking the personnel and equipment at hand, the holding of 22 training courses of various kinds was planned for 1360 as follows:

- Four cooperative orientation courses.

- Two cooperative orientation courses for members of the PDPA.

- Two specialised courses on accounting and book-keeping.

- Four specialised auditing courses.

- Two specialised courses on publicity.

- Two refresher courses.

- Two courses on home economics for those women who are interested in cooperative work.

- One course of audio-visual course.

- Two workshops for provincial agriculture directors.

- Two courses on spring and autumn sowing campaigns.

Since the beginning of the current Afghan year, a total of 11 such courses have been held at the institute. Generally speaking, since the reactivation of the training institute a total of 527 personnel from the centre and provinces have benefited from the in-service courses who have been reassigned to their area of work.

The participants of the courses were provided freely all facilities such as teaching materials and notebooks. The lectures at the courses were given by local and FOA experts. According to the assessments made at the end of each training course, it was found that the participants have made the maximum use of the courses and it is certain that it will also positively affects their practical work in their work areas.

All economic and social activities of the cooperatives are aimed at raising the living standard of farmers and, along with it, the national economy. In order to help the farmers' families especially those who are members of the cooperatives, in running economically their family affairs and rearing their children properly, home economics courses were also held.

In these courses, 43 women were enrolled. They

learned method of utilising raw material resources, nourishment of expectant mothers, child care and environmental health, handicrafts, functional literacy cooking, family planning and the importance of economy in the family life.

Each of the home economics courses lasted 15 days and the participants were helped by experts of the agricultural cooperatives development department. The graduates of the courses on their part helped the wives of farmers and members of families in their respective village and towns on issues relating to home economy and other issues.

### INTERESTS

As the cooperatives are economic and social organisations, and are established by its members due to their common interest and problems, it is necessary to have seasoned technical personnel to achieve this end, and help the cooperative movement develop and grow in accordance with its objectives. Without trained and experienced personnel, it is hard to develop a cooperative as is required by its principles. An unskilled and poorly-manned cooperative will fail to render the required economic and social services.

In view of special importance attached to trained

personnel, the following training courses are planned to be held next year.

Eleven orientation courses for those have been newly employed or have rudimentary information on cooperative affairs.

—Specialised accounting and book-keeping courses.

—Specialised training courses on publicity.

—Specialised operation courses.

—Refresher courses.

—Course on home economics for women interested in cooperative work.

—Audio-visual workshop.

—Course for provincial agriculture directors, and course for spring and autumn sowing campaign".

CSO: 4600/157

ECONOMIC PLANNING REASSESSED; MANAGERIAL, SECTORIAL ORGANIZATION STRESSED

Algiers REVOLUTION AFRICAINE in French No 925, 13-19 Nov 81 pp 17-26

[Article by Y. Sassi and Y. Ould-Moussa]

[Text] Restructuring

Controlling the Economy, Orchestrating Development

"We are oriented towards revising structures, which does not necessarily mean radical transformation in dimension or in organization. We have businesses which have undergone anarchic growth, such that any operation intended to evaluate them has become extremely difficult. This state of affairs has negative effects on planning, which basically requires an exhaustive knowledge of each company, its capacities and its actual requirements on the levels of personnel and equipment."\*

As the initial generator of the present economic "order," imperialism has always willingly limited the idea of independence to a narrow and restricted vision, and this has been intentional: political liberation only--if one is satisfied with it--makes it possible to hide the overwhelming preoccupation with economic self-management. At the time of the war for liberation, the Algerian people did not spare their efforts in a tiring struggle for independence, a goal to which autonomy in consolidation and in the growth of the Algerian economy were already attached.

The economic apparatus left to us by colonialism was far from brilliant. It was underdeveloped and underequipped, and required an immediate and tremendous investment effort to reduce the inter- and intra-sectorial and inter- and intra-regional disparities and imbalances. The guideline for our first planned activities, the goal, was to establish a solid economic base, suitable for reproducing, but especially for strengthening, the fabric of existing structures.

---

\* Extract from a speech by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, on the occasion of the last 1 May celebration.

To tackle the chapter of restructuring--the current qualitative goal--requires, for coherence of analysis, placing this reorganizing action in its primary context: that of the achievements, the inadequacies, and the perspectives of the Algerian economy.

### The Investment Phase

The planned context, derived from our socialist choices, oriented investments chiefly towards industry, the keystone of development from the point of view of both sectoral interdependence and the desire to break with the mechanisms of dependence. There have been many achievements in this direction.

Production of hydrocarbons has been maximized. Thirty-nine million metric tons of crude oil and refined petroleum in 1967 as compared to 57 metric tons in 1978, and approximately 3 billion cubic meters of natural gas in 1967 compared to 13 billion in 1978, are the figures to relate to the significant achievements in ports, processing and transportation intended for the export of petroleum and gas products.

In agriculture, 208,000 hectares have been planted with fruit-bearing plants and significant acquisitions have also been made over the same period: 235,000 milk cows, and 39,200 tractors, as well as 28,600 blade and disc plows. Agricultural/industrial capacity for processing and production was thus considerably increased.

About 20 reservoir and dam projects were launched by the water department, while studies and drilling during the period increased our underground water resources by 500 million cubic meters.

In the area of communications, 3,000 kilometers of new road connections and 2,800 modernized kilometers must be cited, as well as the renovation of about 400 bridges and tunnels. Furthermore, more than 500 new post offices were opened, and 5,500 new telex lines installed as well as two land-based international communications stations and 15 national stations. Eighteen thousand five hundred more beds, results of the tourist facilities program, have stimulated the capacities of the ranking hotels. More than a million jobs were created in these sectors overall. Although incomplete, this long list is widely representative of the concrete--rather significant--achievements which have been recorded during this first period of development, up to the end of the 1970's.

A brighter financial period enabled us to take advantage of a rebound in the gross domestic product: from about 15 billion DA [Algerian dinars] to about 87 billion DA, at current rates. Taking the 1978 prices for the base, the calculations performed to adjust for the impact of inflation, result in a growth rate of 7.2 percent. By correlating these absolute values, it is perceived that this growth rate goes from 11 percent during the 8-year period to 6 percent during the first plan, and then to 5.5 percent during the second plan. When one is aware that the growth in overall investments made was an inverse curve, it is easily understood that "in 1974-1977 it took 6 times as much investment as in 1967-1969 to obtain the same amount of actual growth."\* This decreasing productivity is one of the symptoms which also requires making an evaluation of the imbalances noted.

---

\* Source MPAT: Synthèse du bilan économique et social 1967-1978. [Summary of Economic and Social Status, 1967-1978].



## Inadequacies to Be Considered

In our opinion, a first approach necessarily involves going through planned projects which remain incomplete: only a 50 percent completion rate for an overly large "remainder to be completed" of 234 billion DA at the end of 1978. The amount of incomplete projects arises from the ambitiousness of the planned development schedule and from the lack of control over the factors of time and cost. A generator of losses, the discrepancy between planned projects and completions is aggravated by inflation and reassessments due to delays. But, even the combined action of these two factors cannot hide the undeniable difficulty in absorbing planned credits. In this regard, the oil reserves soon created a feeling of financial ease which must be energetically combatted, since no raw material is inexhaustible while the true wealth remains effort and work.

Excess staff, underqualified personnel, uncontrolled production costs, serious maintenance problems, and lack of a coherent system for information or management control are inadequacies which, even taken together, are far from being the unfortunate attribute or the characteristic of a single public enterprise. Strictly speaking, the growth in population and in needs is not foreign to this state of affairs either.

To avoid appearing to be an exaggerated or negative critic, it is essential to specify that a development process--considering the multiplicity and the coincidence of its plans for action--is far from easy. In its implementation and its completion, it cannot help but lead to inadequacies which must be taken into consideration.

Housing, agriculture, education, training, health and labor are the major areas of current concern. In many sectors the ratio of supply and demand may be aggravated by the population. It is therefore necessary to rationalize the operation. The calm and serene speeches on economic and political (the latter are far from insignificant) gains must never deflect our sight from the important road which remains to be run and the efforts to be supported.

## Improving the Production Apparatus' Yield

It is in fact an objective evaluation which motivated the attention of the political leadership during the 4th Congress and the special congress of the FLN Party as well as during the 2nd and 3rd sessions and the special session of the Central Committee. The decisions adopted clearly traced the path to be followed:

"undertake any appropriate action for restructuring and reorganizing enterprises intended to improve the technical, economic, and financial performance of our potential for production of goods and services." The goal being pursued by the current restructuring is clear, it involves improving the yield of the country's production apparatus.

It is along these lines that the texts which channel the process, the subject of this article, fit in.

Decree number 80-242 of 4 October 1980, specifies the various conditions for implementing the restructuring. Returning to the assigned goals and studying them in depth, it creates bodies responsible for this operation (a national committee as well as sectorial committees) and defines their respective functions and authorities. Thus, the draft guidelines pertaining to sectorial reorganization and those relative to large public enterprises--as well as problems and texts with general bearing or national interest--are subject to the examination of the government.

Other clarifications are found in Presidential Bulletin No 13, while the communication from the minister of planning and national development contributes final clarification in the document arranged around the four following points: the general framework of the restructuring, the principles, the priorities and the stages, as well as the conditions for implementation. It is important, in fact, to give this reorganizing action a better delineated field of action. The general context of the reorganization involves the definition of a certain number of guidelines, criteria and qualitative objectives (control of the planning, the fulfillment of requirements and the management of the production apparatus; development of national and regional capacities and, coherence among the operating parts). All rather general, these points of reference are given to situate the methodology which follows. The sectorial approach should--its specific character requires it--be based on general principles.

Thus, in their practical expression, the desires for decentralization, for specialization by product line or by function must encompass the reality of the environment and the combined results of experience. However, organization is not a science. Even when very elaborate, an organizational system will always be based on the optimum combination of advantages and disadvantages. If the latter turn out differently than foreseen, it is obvious that the planned scenarios will be slightly divergent, at least in a time-space constraint.

Nevertheless, the principle of cooperation and of representation of the reorganizing bodies should enable discovery of solutions which consider all the objective aspects perceived, especially when the major guideline is clear: that of economic improvement. It is not at all a simple structural revision or a distribution of prerogatives. This operation of clarifying responsibilities must contribute to better control of the country's economic apparatus and to the orchestration of national development on the sectorial and regional level. However--without minimizing its impact--restructuring must only result in defining a new context for future control and management actions. It is therefore obvious that it is far from the single condition for a "new wind." It is also around these accompanying measures that consideration and drafting of the schedule of achievements must be centered.

#### Housing

#### Making Up for the Delay

Facing an increase in population of 8 million people over the decade, expecting close to a 12 percent rate of growth in the gross domestic product and achieving 400 billion dinars worth of investment between 1980 and 1984: ambitious goals



whose realization involves increased control of our management efforts. The evaluation of previous efforts show, in fact, that aside from the acquisition of an appreciable base for economic development, many deficiencies remain to be overcome. Delays in completion of projects and time lags in their progress are eloquent examples of this. Ever since, it has been clearly understood--political requirements have confirmed it--that in addition to concrete goals, the 5-year plan includes the qualitative and extremely important goal of economic reorganization. Various measures fall within this perspective. Our subject today is the reorganization of enterprises, more specifically that of the Housing and Urban Development sector.

"The restructuring of enterprises has as its purpose: (a) the improvement of the economy's operating conditions, (b) a greater control of our production apparatus, (c) the obligation of results from the enterprises with regard to the goals assigned by national planning." (Article 2 of Decree 80-242 of 4 October 1980, regarding the implementation of the restructuring of enterprises.)

However, each sector has its own characteristics; the specific nature of housing is twofold: at the crossroads, it also generates production vital to economic stability and valuable for social stability. There are a considerable number of concerns involved (more than 6,000 companies in 1979 with a total of 400,000 employees) heavily concentrated in the north of the country. The public enterprises are not of equivalent size (staff varies from several hundred to 50,000 workers) and activities are integrated in various ways.

Furthermore, the development of the sector has occurred on schedule, in view of the lack of a specific guideline and the urgency of needs.

Reviewing the sizes of the companies, having them specialize if necessary, reassigning tasks and effectively achieving decentralization: these are the major choices and concerns.

#### Re-allocation Towards the Regional Level

In the current reorganization of the Housing and Urban Development sector, an overall organizational plan adopted by the Council of Ministers on 6 July 1981 prevails. It is within the same framework that the plans for reorganization of three national companies (DCN [expansion unknown], SONATIBA [National Infrastructure and Building Construction Company] and ECOTEC [National Office for Economic and Technical Studies]) and one regional company, SOREC-SNED [expansion unknown] were also approved.

Tackling the case of these four economic entities thereby affects all the businesses involved by the reorganizational measures. The headquarters are going to be dissolved and a joint approach to the three national companies has enabled redistribution of authority for action and planning and primarily for the ES-DNC [Socialist Enterprise for the National Development of Construction], a specialized function. Although SOREC-SUD's authority is regional, it is also essential to remedy the oddity of a headquarters located in Algiers for a field of operations most of which is at least 100 kilometers away. The other contractors have not been affected by this reorganization. In fact, the EBTP's [Building and

Public Works Companies] and the other SOREC's [Regional Construction Companies] already have activities limited to a well-defined local territory.

Organization is not an exact science. The overall plan is thus the fruit of the consensus of the work conducted by various members of the ministerial committee. The conclusions arrived at indicate a consideration chiefly oriented by the desire for effective decentralization. The emphasis is thus placed on the local level. At first the establishment is regional, while the goal--attainable in time--is the wilaya level. For each area of action, a certain number of autonomous organizations must be present: two research offices (one for urban development questions and the other for architectural and technical studies), one or more construction companies, one or more producers of materials, possibly one or more specialized companies (for certain specific situations, such as air conditioning, for example), one or more training centers and one or more offices for real estate promotion and management [OPGI].

The national level has been limited. Nothing remains on that level except what proves to be impossible or not feasible to decentralize: in addition to the ministry, simplified structures which can compensate for the lack of managers and tackle in-depth problems (for example, opting for a construction process after having carefully analyzed all its implications on the level of costs, means of achievement, architectural possibilities). There remain, then, four national institutes (Organization and Management, Building Study and Research, Training, and Urban Development), the Organization for Technical Control of Construction [OCTC], the National Laboratory of Housing and Construction [LNHC], specialized national companies and the National Institute of Seismic Data. Two rather important comments are required. Only the last organization mentioned must be newly created, the other organizations already exist. The same is true of the regional level which is basically derived from "mature organizations" belonging to former national companies.

Furthermore, when a creation begins on paper, the difficulties are smoothed out at the start; this should be an imperative rule for the entire sector, since creation and feasibility would then be simultaneous.

It is from this overall organizational plan that the various decisions regarding the new arrangement of the four companies previously mentioned originated. In this regard, the implementation of the first set of measures is expected to culminate on 1 January 1982. Known for the size of its means and its activities, the ES-DNC [Socialist Enterprise for the National Development of Construction], formerly the DNC-ANP [expansion unknown]--the giant of the sector--is creating 12 construction companies, two research offices and 14 specialized companies. From the structures thus defined, four other construction companies should be created on 1 January 1983, while at the beginning of 1984, five other wilayas will thus be covered. At the beginning of 1982, six building companies (including one for "pilings and foundations" previously combined) should be derived from SONATIBA, while the former ECOTEC will enable the creation of five construction companies, one industrial production company and one research office.

The mere redeployment of these restructured socialist companies will enable, at the end of 1983, coverage of more than 90 percent of the national territory by

benefit of these former establishments. But restructuring is not a panacea, a gift of resolution. It only contributes, although it does not suffice, to settling the problem of regional imbalance: these independent projections for ES-DNC, SONATIBA, ECOTEC and SOREC-SUD will not exist until 1984 in the wilayas of the central section of the country (from Saida to Oum El Bouaghi); as for the four wilayas in the extreme south, the activities of the companies which are going to be established there starting in 1982 need to be broadly developed. Of course, independent of the current reorganization, there are also small construction companies under ministerial or local authority.

### "Giving Autonomy to Mature Organizations"

Let us look back for a brief history of the problem of restructuring. Since November 1979, the question has been on the study agenda. It was in fact on this date that the Party's ad-hoc commission responsible for restructuring enterprises began its work; motivated by concern for improving the management of the economic apparatus, considerations were based around changing the dimensions of enterprises. Furthermore, methods and formulae had to be found to put the ideas of decentralization into concrete form through autonomy at the regional level. To this work on orientation, Decree 80-242 of 4 October 1980, regarding the implementation of company reorganization, was added. This first text was then clarified shortly afterwards by presidential bulletin Number 13. Thus the restructuring operation had a specific regulatory framework.

The importance and the size of the task required the installation of an inter-ministerial body to further clarify the approach to the previously defined goals. "The National Committee for Restructuring Enterprises, acting as a framework for the activities of the sectorial ministerial committees, specifies their fields of action and comments on their work through a duly motivated consultative opinion. The above-mentioned decree also establishes a make-up of each committee. Presided over by the minister of planning and national development, the national committee for restructuring assembles representatives of the Party and of the people's organizations involved (UGTA [General Union of Algerian Workers] or UNPA [National Union of Algerian Peasants]) as well as of the ministries of planning, finance, and labor and vocational training. As for the ministerial committee, it is presided over by the minister of his representative, and also includes representatives of the trusteeship, general managers and union officials of the sector's enterprises. As for the Housing and Urban Development sector, the hierarchy continues with restructuring groups from the enterprises involved from which proposals for reorganization originate.

For the construction companies, the principle of "giving mature organizations autonomy" prevailed. In fact, these past few years--particularly 1980--have seen the application of a set of decisions (reduction of staff at headquarters, wider prerogatives conferred at the regional level, introduction of certain types of financial autonomy) which will enable easier preparation for recent restructuring measures.

As a continuation of this effort, liquidation of the companies affected is also the subject of planned measures, currently implemented by company commissions

whose work revolves around four main points. First of all, it involves settling accounts, determining the assets and proceeding with their judicious redistribution. Finding other positions for the managers from the headquarters should also enable a more equitable distribution of insufficient material. The texts on establishment and application, in addition to the draft decrees, also include the organizational structure of the new entities, as well as drafts of additional clauses for contracts currently under execution. It is expected that the records will be taken over by the ministry.

#### Other Actions to Be Conducted Elsewhere

But, pursuing this logic implies not being limited to the examination of the conditions internal to the enterprise or the sector. Through the various components implemented (more than 200 materials are listed in the building category as well as having to resort to eight monopolies for the construction of a single bathroom), the enterprise--far from being self-sufficient--is a privileged link with impact on the environment (administration and economic enterprises). When it is known then that the restructuring operation is not at all limited only to enterprises of optimum size, geographic location of decision-making power or specialization of activity, it is better understood that other actions remain to be undertaken elsewhere. It must be specified that, expressly designed as "accompanying measures," except in special cases, "they must not constitute prerequisites to the restructuring of enterprises," as stipulated in the presidential bulletin.

Thus, a coherent decentralization of the other sectors is advocated in the first place. The materials office must be local and be developed by means of the planned CDMC [Centers for Distribution of Construction Materials].

The "remainder" of the PMI [small and medium-size industries] program is to be given new impetus while the financial, social security and retirement organizations--periodically or indeed permanently--must also be given autonomy on the local level. Elsewhere, investments for restructuring are proving to be necessary. In addition to the headquarters and the accompanying accommodations for the entities to be created starting in 1983, the essential additions to a materials depot, which was already combined before the redistribution, must be made. Finally, deficits are to be absorbed through financial restructuring. At the same time, it is essential to include within this context of reorganization the previous matters of simplifying procedures and rehabilitating the financial situation (lengthening periods for debt recovery, unwieldiness in contractual relations, insufficiency of materials offers in relation to construction goals, insufficiency of the SGT's [expansion unknown] temporary arrangements which are also inequitably applied).

In a report from the ministerial committee on restructuring, we read the following: "the human factor is overwhelming in this effort." This is true in more than one way. First of all, the regional level must be qualitatively developed. To do this, it is advisable to draw objective conclusions with full knowledge of the facts, from past failures where the conditions for starting and reception were not completely fulfilled. In the face of the danger of wasting human potential, it is important to quickly study a range of incentive measures aimed at attracting



qualified personnel to deprived areas. As the only possible and requisite formula, concrete facilities would be a great contribution towards channeling management to these areas.

On another level, it is no doubt a matter of another opportunity to apply the slogan "the right man in the right place." If restructuring is a decentralization of the power of decision-making towards the local level, it is also a new distribution of responsibilities. Broadly significant, the operation has begun. It is a matter of a contribution which also serves to increase regional production capacities but is essential to compensate for other lacks of achievement.

#### SONATRACH

##### Towards Control of a Complex Administration

The energy sector, in the manner of other sectors of the national economy, has completed the drafting of its guidelines for restructuring.

For SONATRACH, a company with close to 100,000 employees operating in a strategic sector of the country, i.e. the energy sector, the fundamental objectives of restructuring are aimed above all at increasing the value of productive labor and improving the production apparatus on the one hand, and satisfying the needs of the population on the other.

To this end, the SONATRACH company should go from a centralized function organization to an organization of decentralized activities.

The deadline selected for attaining a decentralized organization both in the field and in practice is set for before the end of the 5-year plan.

Between these current and future types of organization a transitional phase, characterized by a combined organization enabling SONATRACH to be restructured without negative effects, will be considered. What are the major activities of this enterprise which the restructuring will effect?

First of all, raising revenue from hydrocarbons, then processing, activities related to petroleum services, and the means of production.

Raising income from hydrocarbons constitutes a key area for enterprise and for the national economy to the extent that it is from this that our country realizes and draws almost all of its revenue.

Everyone knows that 97 percent of our exports are hydrocarbons, thus supporting two-thirds of the State budget.

Thus, the urgent need to simplify and specialize the raising of hydrocarbon revenue, which also includes natural gas liquefaction plants, is well understood.

It is a matter of having total control over the operation and the management of this area in order to avoid any negative repercussions and risks engendered by other activities of the enterprise, and being able to alter the operation and the overall efficiency of this vital sector of our country.

Then, the processing activities, which include refining, production of plastics, and petrochemicals and fertilizers, must be considered. For the latter sector, it will be a matter of first completing the fertilizer plan before approaching petrochemicals, in order to capitalize on the experience gained in fertilizers and to reply to the needs of the country on the agricultural level. Hydrocarbon operations require a wide range of appropriate services to lead to the good and least expensive mobilization of our revenue.

Thus, the former management of petroleum operations, which included 15,000 people, will create four different enterprises; two of them will be involved with drilling, one with well services, and one with geophysics,

As for production activity, it has been divided into three enterprises: civil engineering, combined groups for plant management, and pipelines.

Parallel to these three companies, an engineering unit, a company for distribution of petroleum products and a maintenance company will be created.

We will have 14 companies in all which will operate in the hydrocarbon sector, without however altering the SONATRACH company, which will retain its unified aspect as far as coordination and important decisions on the internal and external levels are concerned.

#### The Legal Framework of Restructuring

The restructuring of SONATRACH is related to a group of coherent actions integrated within a business growth strategy prepared following a diagnosis of the situation. This clarification of the organizational apparatus is based on a specific political, legal and regulatory framework.

Since June 1979, the ministry of energy and petrochemical industries has been launching studies intended for the preparation of a document regarding national energy policy and the restructuring of SONATRACH which has attained a size out of proportion to its organizational capabilities.

It therefore involved anticipating the future and taking the necessary steps to safeguard the interests of future generations. This action was established by the adoption of the document on national energy policy by the Central Committee during its December 1980 session, and by the approval of the plan for restructuring by the government in the Council of Ministers.

Furthermore, the national energy policy adopted during the fourth session of the Central Committee of the FLN Party grants special importance to the principle of conservation of hydrocarbons and satisfaction of national needs in the context of an internal logic of development.

Still in the direction of greater control over this sector, the head of state presided over the National Energy Council, created by Decree 81-92 of 9 May 1981, in accordance with the decisions of the fourth session of the Central Committee.



The institution of a specialized body including the leadership of the Party and the State, translates into definitive terms the desire to build an economy capable of surviving from its own activities once our hydrocarbon reserves are exhausted. The restructuring of SONATRACH is thus an instrument for the achievement of this policy.

### The Implementation

How has the implementation of this restructuring taken place and what are the stages for action planned for the future? A series of activities has been gradually adding itself to SONATRACH's major activity:

- Means of production, maintenance, plastic products, refining, drilling, well services, geophysics, petrochemicals, fertilizers.

This development of new activities is justified by the existence of a central nucleus constituted by SONATRACH and its experience, but makes an objective evaluation of performance difficult since the threads of activities are not homogeneous.

SONATRACH is gradually becoming a large group with numerous, diverse and sometimes dissimilar activities. After having consolidated these activities, it would prove necessary to consider their selection or separation, since the results could not be evaluated under objective conditions. The mobilization of the hydrocarbon revenues is only one of the missions entrusted to SONATRACH and it is necessary to avoid having it appear as a sedative, masking the deficiencies of the other activities.

This is a central and very important argument for SONATRACH which must thus avoid allotting the nation's economic surplus to a micro-economic level.

Also, the arbitration among the various alternatives must be done within the framework of national planning, on the basis of an objective evaluation of the results of the economic entities. To introduce more rigidity in the control of our resources, the restructuring of SONATRACH is based on three important criteria: decentralization, simplification of tasks and specialization of entities; progressiveness, and ease of implementation.

On the organizational level, it involves, as we said earlier, going from an organization by function (production, processing, development, distribution, organization) to an organization by activity. The methods of moving from the current structures to the new entities have necessitated maintaining an interim structure which will be responsible for restructuring and progressive selection of units which are ready.

These transitional measures are intended to engender the least disturbance and to assure the normal and continuous operation of the organizations.

Thus the decree of 6 April 1980 created three entities responding to these criteria:

- the enterprise for refining and distribution of petroleum products;
- the national plastic and rubber company;
- the enterprise for large petroleum projects.

Then, as of August 1981, the activities of the divisions were separated into: the National Drilling Enterprise, the Well Engineering Enterprise, the Well Service Enterprise, the Geophysical Enterprise, the National Enterprise for Civil Engineering, the National Pipeline Enterprise.

Then, as of June 1983, we will witness the creation of the fertilizer and petrochemical company as well as the engineering company.

And, in 1985, SONATRACH will resume its initial functions, after the reorganization of central management and industrial zones. During the period from 1981 to 1983, SONATRACH will be responsible for establishing two divisions, petrochemical and fertilizer.

As for Engineering, the divisions will be made into autonomous enterprises. During this transitional period, the central administration and the zones will be retained by SONATRACH. Between 1983 and 1985, the action will continue with the reorganization of the central administrations and the industrial zones through the transfer of some of the personnel and resources to the new enterprises and the establishment of management structures with common resources.

Freed of related structures and activities in 1985, SONATRACH will be able to devote itself to its major activity, in other words, research, development and marketing of hydrocarbon products.

On the international level, SONATRACH will retain control of contractual rights and obligations with foreign partners and international financial institutions, including those transferred to new entities.

It must be said that at this level, the specialization and organization by decentralized activity is not and must not be incompatible with the respect of and the necessity of safeguarding the unity of the SONATRACH enterprise, which will guarantee the strengthening of the public sector and, especially, will remain the single and responsible spokesman on the international level. On this latter point, the conditions of the international market and its political and economic repercussions, dictate a unified attitude and operation, since decentralization cannot and must not be confused with splintering and parcelling out economic power and its implementation on the national and international level.

It is in this regard that during the transitional period, from a given organization to another form of organization, the unified aspect of SONATRACH will be established and achieved by the exercise of the following functions: design of management systems, their follow-up and their control; planning of the company's activities; evaluation of the performance of the enterprises; drafting, follow-up and control of training and personnel policies; development of human resources; management of the combined debt of the enterprises; definition of the means for achieving the hydrocarbon export policy with control over performance of the operations and, finally, the management of common resources.

Due to a proper grasp of the problems, it is possible to say that at the end of<sup>12a-</sup> the 5-year period, the hydrocarbon sector will be organized and arranged in the most expedient manner, corresponding to its strategic and vital character.

Through its implications, the restructuring of SONATRACH through the decentralization of its activities will enable the conferring of greater responsibility on operatives in the hydrocarbon sector on the one hand, but especially will enable objective evaluation of the production apparatus acquired in this sector and its contribution to the national economy. and

The interest of present and future generations is in the strict control of its natural resources and their rational use, thanks to an efficient, flexible instrument, able to motivate the economic and social transformations that our development policy is aimed at achieving.

9693

CSO: 4519/51

## ALGERIA

### FOREIGN CULTURAL CENTERS REGULATED, FRANCE PRIMARILY AFFECTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Daniel Junqua: "A Decree is to Regulate the Activity of Foreign Cultural Centers in a Draconian Way"]

[Text] Several days away from Mr Mitterrand's visit of 30 November and 1 December, a new problem may add itself to the already well-filled list of matters in dispute between the two countries. The daily paper EL MOUDJAHID has just published the outlines of a decree regulating the activities of foreign cultural centers in Algeria. The provisions adopted are so draconian that they will almost inevitably lead to the strangulation of the centers if they are strictly applied.

France is the primary country involved, since it has five cultural centers, in Algiers, Oran, Constantine, Annaba and Tiemcen, in addition to an educational information center on methods of teaching French. The major center, the one in Algiers, offers French and Arabic courses, has a scientific and technical library, and organizes film showings, exhibits and conferences. It has some 7,000 members. From now on, the new legislation subjects the existence of these centers to the approval of the minister of foreign affairs if they belong to a country, or to the FLN, for centers established by liberation movements.

Furthermore, their establishment must be authorized by the minister of interior. They must have legal status and are obliged to locate their headquarters in Algiers, which, in principle, would therefore mean the closing of the four French centers located in the province. They may not claim any diplomatic or consular privilege or immunity and are therefore regulated by the law on associations which permits the termination of their activities without having to refer the matter to the respective foreign nation. The "wali" (prefect) can require from the center at any time any information felt to be useful. A refusal can result in withdrawal of approval and permanent closing of the center.

All activities essential to the operation of the center, whether they be publishing books, brochures or a program, or organizing public activities, film showings, conferences, theatrical presentations, etc., are subject to the prior authorization of the minister of information and culture. Finally, these activities are required to be "a national product of the country which founded the center." Therefore, no more dialogue, exchanges or mutual understanding.



These provisions have given rise to even stronger feeling since they come at a time when relations between France and Algeria, particularly on the cultural level, seem to be passing through a favorable stage. An agreement which should be signed during Mr Mitterrand's visit and which arranges for the teaching of Arabic in French public establishments for immigrant children with the courses given by Algerian teachers, has just been drawn up. Liberal provisions have been made in France to assure the right of assembly to foreigners. A favorable reception, in principle, has been given to the idea of creating an Algerian cultural center in Paris. Finally, in Algiers itself, on the occasion of Mr Mitterrand's visit, a week of French cinema is supposed to take place in which many producers, including Henri Verneuil and Laurent Heyneman are going to participate. Simultaneously, the Algerian film library will present a fortnight of French cinema.

In this context, one wonders about the reasons which have led to the drafting of such a draconian text, and particularly to the choice of such a procedure. It was through a statement from the minister of the interior published in the press that the French Embassy, as well as the embassies of the other countries involved, learned that it had to "regulate its cultural centers." The Commission for Bilateral Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation is meeting in 3 weeks and the whole affair could be brought before it by France. After all, the problem should be settled by the conclusion of a bilateral agreement including clauses providing for exceptions of the common law within the scope of reciprocity.

9693

CSO: 4519/51

## BRIEFS

ANIMAL RESCUE PLAN--Algiers, December 6--A vast emergency plan to save seven million head of sheep and cattle from starvation due to drought is under way in Algeria. The authorities have set themselves four days to organise the sending of food to the animals, which are mostly concentrated in the country's plateau regions, reports here said. Meanwhile, heavy rain has fallen in the north of the country, to the relief of farmers and the rest of the population, after a drought since the beginning of the year which had delayed ploughing and sowing. Snow has fallen in mountain areas. [Paris AFRICA AFP in French No 2852, 8 Dec 81 p 14]

GROWTH IN GNP--Algiers, December 10--Algeria's gross internal product growth rate rose seven per cent in real terms this year for the second consecutive year, according to the latest official statistics. They recorded 11.3 per cent growth in the industrial sector, five per cent in building and public works, and four per cent for agriculture. The average calculated for the growth rate takes no account of the hydrocarbons sector, in order, an official source said, to habituate executive bodies not to count on them because they were non-renewable resources. Despite a voluntary cutback of some 10 per cent in oil exports and a reduction in sales of liquefied natural gas (after the American company El Paso interrupted its purchases), oil receipts still went up appreciably in the year under review, the statistics showed. They totalled 47 billion dinars (11.75 billion dollars), due above all to the dollar's climb. [Paris AFRICA AFP in French No 2853, 11 Dec 81 p 14]

CSO: 4500/76

## VARIOUS ASPECTS OF SLOPPINESS IN PUBLIC LIFE EXPOSED, CONDEMNED

## Management Agency Curbs Sloppiness

Cairo MAYU in Arabic No 38, 26 Oct 81 p 9

/Text/ The Central Organization and Management Agency has started to adopt serious decisive measures aimed at achieving discipline and eliminating sloppiness in all its forms and manifestations, in order to carry out the Council of Ministers' directives with the aid of the government's administrative units in adopting the appropriate resolutions and measures to achieve this goal. The agency has started sending 30 working groups, each one headed by deputy ministers in the agency--15 to the governorates and 15 to the ministries--in order to guarantee that the resolutions are executed, to follow up on them, and to offer the necessary technical assistance.

Dr Hasan Tawfiq, chairman of the Central Organization and Management Agency, has declared that the government's approach now is to restrict the phenomena of sloppiness in administrative agencies. The Council of Ministers has issued a number of recommendations, most important of which is to subject senior employees in the government's administrative apparatus to annual competence reports, resubmit the civil service laws and establish followup offices, and each body will set forth a special punishment bill. The agency has prepared drafts of all the instructions issued for the Council of Ministers on these subjects.

The agency chairman said that the disciplinary followup groups the agency has formed, which have actually started their work, will determine steps for simplifying procedures, will take charge of getting in direct contact with the higher managerial leaders in the ministries, authorities and governorates, will expose all deviations and will transmit these to the responsible leaders to adopt immediate measures for dealing with them. The agency has prepared the organizational chart for the followup offices, their work system, the relationships between these offices and the main subdivisions in each unit, and the type of individual needed to administer them, for guidance in establishing and forming these offices.

Dr Hasan Tawfiq added that the agency had finished preparing everything determined by the Council of Ministers at its latest meeting, which includes the preparation of a project to establish followup departments in the ministries, authorities, and local government units, with the goal of following up on the course of daily activity, conducting oversight over the conduct of employees and workers and preparing

a work guide for citizens with respect to all operations. The agency has finished preparing 30 work guides for a number of operations for the mass of the people, in participating with the ministries concerned.

The Council of Ministers has also recommended that attention be given to transitional training in the case of employees who are surplus to requirements. The agency has offered technical aid to many bodies to set out transitional training programs and design training programs for employees in other fields of work which are required by development projects; we will thus be putting a limit to what is always being said, namely that there is surplus labor in the government units, as well as taking steps to simplify the measures related to the masses.

The agency chairman stressed that the resolutions are not adequate but that alert, capable leaders are necessary if we are to be able to guarantee continuity of execution.

Dr Husayn Kazim, first deputy chief of the agency, stated that the disciplinary followup groups' area of specialization is to ascertain the problems the administrative units are suffering from in procedures and work statutes, to provide technical aid for identifying these problems, and to recommend solutions to them, in addition to following up on the issuance of executive decrees on procedures for simplifying measures, in regard to the studies that have been made as a consequence of the group's activity or in regard to the studies made in a previous period on which executive decrees have not yet been issued, and also to ascertain the administrative units' position with regard to the establishment and operation of offices to serve citizens, information centers and internal followup units.

Dr Husayn Kazim added that the committees would also follow up on the administrative units' position regarding the tabulation of surplus or nonproductive labor which can be converted into productive labor through short-term accreditation programs and assist these units by providing them with some examples and bodies whose aid can be sought in designing and executing accreditation training programs.

Dr Hasan Tawfiq, the chairman of the agency, also declared that as a contribution on the agency's part to raising administrative and productive competence in all government agencies and in performance of its role in realizing discipline and eliminating the manifestations of sloppiness that have started to assume serious form, which is one of the pressing objectives of the government, all authorities will join forces to attain that objective. These measures are embodied in:

Prompting ministries, authorities and local government units to complete the establishment and increase the effectiveness of the competent units in helping the masses, facilitating the performance of service for them through service offices, gathering and organizing the use and exchange of information which will help in the sound planning of activities and services assumed by the administrative units through the information centers, and following up on the competence of performing services through the followup units.

Mobilizing all means and resources necessary for facilitating matters for citizens and guaranteeing that they obtain services in a specific, clear manner that will



result in the elimination of all complications and bottlenecks in the systems and modes of service and the simplification of measures for dealing with government agencies.

Realizing maximum benefit as aimed at by the special legislation recently issued in the fields of employee relations, through competent, thorough application of the provisions of this legislation.

Improving the use of the manpower available in the government's administrative agencies, especially manpower working in the field of auxiliary service activities which can be shifted to productive activity in accordance with rapid short-term plans, especially in the vocational labor areas.

The first deputy chairman of the agency added that a bill on violations and penalties issued by the agency and applied to the people working in it had the goal of guiding them only, since the law permits the competent authorities in the jurisdiction of each unit to set out a statute of penalties which is supposed to be the product of each minister or authority chairman's codification of executive decrees to guarantee that the phenomena of sloppiness will be eliminated and that employees will commit themselves to coming and going at the stipulated times and will carry out their work while they are present attentively, energetically and truthfully in accordance with scientific principles of work management. The immediate supervisor is supposed to be the person primarily responsible for the employee's performance and his commitment to the duties of his position.

#### Various Infractions Listed

Cairo AL-'UMMAL in Arabic No 732, 2 Nov 81 p 5

/Article by Salah-al-Din Isma'il/

/Text/ The Central Organization and Management Agency has issued draft bill on violations, penalties stipulated for these violations and procedures for investigating public sector unit employees in the light of the Council of Ministers' directive bearing on elimination of the phenomenon of sloppiness and lack of discipline.

AL-'UMMAL, in the past issue, published a draft of a bill of violations and the penalties stipulated for them in the government and general authorities.

Herewith are the regulations in the bill bearing on the public sector:

#### Violations Bearing on Work Schedules

For violations not exceeding /tardiness of/ 15 minutes: a warning, then /pay for/ a quarter day, then half a day, then a day.

More than 15 minutes but less than 30 minutes: a quarter day, then half a day, then half a day, then a day.

More than 30 minutes but not in excess of 60 minutes: half a day, then a day, then a day, then 2 days.

More than 60 minutes: /the person committing the violation/ will be prevented from coming and will be considered absent without permission. The penalty stipulated for that violation will be applied.

Suspension of work without permission or reasonable excuse: 1 day, 2 days, 3 days and 4 days, with deprivation of pay for the suspended days.

Failure to sign arrival or departure /sheets/: 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days.

Lingering in the place of work or returning to it after work: 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, 5 days.

Making improper use of means for establishing /times of/ arrival or departure: 3 days, 5 days, 7 days, 10 days.

#### Violations Bearing on Performance of the Work for the Position

Leaving work or departing ahead of schedule, in the case of other than production or maintenance workers or guards: 5 days, 6 days, 8 days, 10 days.

Leaving work in the case of production or maintenance workers or guards: 10 days, 12 days, 15 days, 30 days.

Minor negligence on the job: a warning, 1 day, 2 days, 3 days.

Laxity in performing work: a warning, 1 day, 2 days, 3 days.

Performing work imperfectly: 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days.

Performing work other than that contracted for: 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days.

Refusing without cause to perform the work assigned to the employee: 3 days, 5 days, 7 days, 30 days.

Waste in the use of materials: 3 days, 5 days, 15 days, termination with attention to the provisions of Articles 48 and 85 of Law 38 for 1978.

The use of materials for other than assigned purposes: 5 days, termination with attention to the provisions of Articles 48 and 85 of Law 48 /sic/ for 1978.

Refusing to appear at work during emergencies when summoned: 30 days, demotion in grade, termination.

Major negligence on the job, resulting in damage: reduction of pay within the limits of the raise, demotion in grade, termination.

Grievous negligence on the job, resulting in damage.

Intentional reduction of output.

Abuse of or damage to machinery.

Driving a vehicle without permission, if this results in damage.

Proof that the worker /caused/ improper incidents or violated /illegible/ in the company's ledgers.

Abuse of ledgers, papers and documents.

Retention of originals or copies of official papers.

Disclosure of matters of which /the worker/ becomes informed by virtue of his job.

Failure to inform superiors immediately of shutdowns.

Sleeping on the job.

Smoking in places where smoking is prohibited.

Provoking violations of instructions.

Insulting or spreading rumors with mutinous intent.

Organizing any meeting, making statements or distributing publications.

Violating the rules of public and private security.

Making improper use of permits to dispose of materials.

Making improper use of scales or packages.

Accepting gifts or influence with the purpose of performing a job related to the company.

Giving influence or presents to any person working in the company.

Engaging in commercial activities.

Obtaining money wrongfully.

Being present at a place of work in a state of drunkenness or under the influence of narcotics.

Committing grievous aggression against supervisors. Investigators and doctors will be considered supervisors.

Forging signatures of officials or misusing company stamps.

Committing acts prejudicial to morality or entailing a violation of fitness requirements. The office of the public prosecutor will also be informed.

Failing to aim at accuracy and honesty in presenting issues.

Inciting, organizing or participating in group meetings result in the incitement of workers.

Spreading about rumors or lies resulting in harm to national unity and public peace.

Copying out any paper harmful to national unity.

#### Violations Related to the Work System

Being present outside the place of work: warning, a quarter day, half a day, a day.

Failing to show a permit to enter the plant: a warning, a day, 2 days.

Using telephones for personal purposes: a warning, half a day, a day, 2 days.

Failing to give notice of one's social state: a warning, half a day, a day, 2 days.

Failing to wear special clothing: half a day, a day, 2 days, 3 days.

Receiving visitors without permission: a day, 2 days, 3 days, 4 days.

Committing violations in vehicles for workers: a day, 2 days, 3 days, 5 days.

Abuse of authority by supervisors: a day, 2 days, 4 days, 6 days.

Violating the system set forth for distributing meals: a day, 2 days, 4 days, 6 days.

Violating sanitary instructions: a day, 2 days, 4 days, 6 days.

Superiors' failure to give notice of violations in departments: a day, 2 days, 5 days, 7 days.

Disfiguration or misuse of buildings belonging to the company: a day, 3 days, 5 days, 7 days.

Collecting signatures or money: a day, 3 days, 5 days, 7 days.

Performing work for others, even outside official working hours: 5 days, 7 days, 10 days, 15 days.

Refusing inspection at the entrance: 3 days, 5 days, 7 days, 30 days.

Tearing down or tearing up publications or printed materials: 5 days, 10 days, 30 days, demotion to a lower grade.



Combining work in one's job with any other daily work: 10 days, suspension from work for a period of 2 months at half pay, then demotion in any position to the immediately lower grade, then termination.

Giving notice of illness and demanding a doctor while being able to remain in the department: 2 days, 3 days, 4 days, 5 days; the worker will also be compelled to defray the doctor's fee and costs of the car.

Giving notice of illness and demanding a doctor's visit while not being at home: the person will be considered to have pretended illness and the penalty for feigning illness will be applied to him. He will also be compelled to defray the doctor's fee and costs of the car.

Refraining from giving answers to the /illegible/ committee in accordance with administrative orders: 2 days, 3 days, 5 days, then 10 days.

Giving false testimony in investigations: 2 days, 3 days, 5 days, 10 days.

Engaging in games or hobbies during work: 3 days, 4 days, 5 days, 10 days.

Giving false testimony about receiving injuries on the job: 3 days, 5 days, 7 days, 10 days.

Failing to use preventive equipment and accessories: 3 days, 5 days, 7 days, 10 days.

Borrowing from or lending to people dealing with the company: 3 days, 5 days, 7 days, 10 days.

Committing aggression by striking a fellow worker on the job: 5 days, 6 days, 7 days, 15 days.

Mistreating workers, in the case of people who do not have business in the company: 5 days, 7 days, 10 days, 15 days.

Committing acts outside the scope of the job: 5 days, 7 days, 10 days, 15 days.

Failing to have honest intent in presenting matters: 5 days, 7 days, 10 days, 15 days.

Going above superiors on matters: 5 days, 7 days, 10 days, 15 days.

Disposition of drugs and medical equipment on the part of workers: 3 days, 5 days, 10 days, 30 days.

Fighting with fellow workers: 5 days, 10 days, 15 days, 30 days.

Showing contempt for or committing aggression against a doctor during an examination: 10 days, 15 days, 20 days, 30 days.

Bringing in alcoholic beverages: 5 days, 7 days and 10 days, with deprivation of one half the periodic raise.

Pretending illness: 3 days, 5 days, 15 days, demotion to a lower grade.

Making false claims to superiors: 5 days, 15 days, reduction of wage within the limits of the raise, demotion to a lower grade.

Claiming injury: 10 days, 15 days, 30 days, termination.

#### Violations Related to National Unity and Public Order

Verbal statement by the worker of refusal to honor his duty: 5 days, 10 days, 30 days, demotion to a position at a lower grade.

Going on strike or holding a sit-in: suspension from work for a period of 2 months with disbursement of half pay, termination.

Participating in political discussions at work: suspension for a period of 6 months, termination and disbursement of half pay.

#### Laxity in Court System

Cairo MAYU in Arabic No 38, 26 Oct 81 p 8

/Text/ Counsellor Ahmad Samir Sami, the minister of justice, in his meeting with young lawyers in the National Party next Friday, will be giving a talk on discipline in the courts. The meeting, to be held in party headquarters, will be attended by Mr Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, deputy prime minister, and Sa'id al-Farr, rapporteur of the young lawyers in the party. The minister is to discuss the draft law on legal departments with the young lawyers and respond to the young lawyers' queries on new legislation which may help simplify judiciary procedural measures and ways of providing buildings for courts of justice.

#### Mobility of Followup Committees

Cairo MAYU in Arabic No 39, 2 Nov 81 p 7

/Text/ Counsellor Salah al-Rashidi, the public prosecutor, has issued instructions to members of the office of the public prosecutor throughout the republic to inform the Office of Followup and Investigations of any incidents concerned with acts of violence, and to the Followup Office immediately to move to the site of all incidents in order to take measures, establish connections among incidents and ascertain their true nature.

The public prosecutor said that in view of the gravity of the incidents that occurred recently and the diverse episodes that followed them in various areas of the republic, he has considered it appropriate to establish a special followup office whose task will be to supervise all investigations in order to seek to find out connections among them and to coordinate the investigations the office of the

public prosecutor is carrying out and those the military prosecutor is conducting, in order to achieve unity of action. Heading the office will be Counsellor Safwat 'Abbas, a public lawyer, along with three other public lawyers and two heads of public prosecutor's offices. This will be supervised by Counsellor 'Atif Zaki, assistant public prosecutor.

#### Telephone System Tightened up

Cairo MAYU in Arabic No 38, 26 Oct 81 p 7

/Article by Ahmad 'Isamat/

/Text/ It has been decided to accelerate the institution of official uniforms for telephone shutdown and repair workers and telegram distributors and to expand the construction of telephone booths in various sections in order to follow up on the masses' inquiries and receive notices on shutdowns.

That was done at the meeting Eng Sulayman Mitwalli, minister of transport and communications, held with leaders in the Tele-communication and Postal Authority and members of the boards of labor unions in the authority, to set out a joint working paper which is to be adopted to investigate discipline in the telephone and postal sector to raise the level of service and eliminate public complaints.

The measures it is anticipated will be applied to investigate discipline will also include expanded activity in booths and rooms outside the central exchange in order to give the people working in them full powers to follow up on the masses' inquiries concerning telephone breakdowns or installation.

Eng Ahmad Kamil, chairman of the Telecommunications Authority, stated that in the working paper the minister discussed the authority recommended that special lists of long distance rates be set forth with telephone numbers of officials at all levels to be notified of shutdowns or protest in the event of complaints.

These measures also included the elimination of centralization whereby the jurisdictions of section heads, managers, and department chiefs will be reviewed and they will be given powers to give a push to the process of work in all governorates, to enable decisions to be taken and to solve problems without reference to Cairo. They also include the appointment of leaders at jobsites so that regular shifts can be put into effect outside official work hours, starting with the deputy chairmen of the authority, section heads and regional managers, in the effort to engage in activity, supervise it and rapidly dispose of the resolution of difficulties and problems, or notify the people concerned about serious breakdowns so that measures can be taken to repair them.

11887

CSO: 4504/74

# PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY PLANS INTENSE UPCOMING SESSION

## Overhaul of Committees

Cairo MAYU in Arabic No 39, 2 Nov 81 p 8

/Text/ In a conversation with Sayyid Zaki, the vice chairman of the People's Assembly, on features of the new parliamentary term and the tasks the nature of the coming stage will impose, the vice chairman said that after the joint inaugural session of the People's and Consultative Assemblies, in which President Husni Mubarak spelled out the tasks and duties of the coming stage in various domestic and foreign areas, the assembly would draw up a special committee containing representatives of all political parties in order to prepare a study on the duties derived from the president's speech. The government will also present its statement, working program and executive plan to the assembly. The bureau council has prepared essential changes in the committee heads and leaders on the basis of previous experience.

The vice chairman of the assembly added that this new assembly term, in his view, would be characterized by tasks imposed by the nature of the stage.

It is a stage of continuity in carrying out the massive accomplishments the late leader Anwar al-Sadat carried out. The stage will require continued sacrifice and effort in order for the structure to rise, and the banners will advance in the framework of main principles, unity of ranks, clarity of spirit, cleanness of hand and heart, soundness of goal and sincerity of intention.

It is a stage of collective responsibility in which there will be no difference between Moslem and Christian or between supporter and opponent. We all belong to this devoted country and must prove by rising above vindictiveness and repudiating disputes and dissension that we belong to a greater Egypt.

It is the stage of seriousness and purity in which there is no jesting, dispute, misleading, or disdain for the minds of the masses, no hypocrisy, no dissimulation, and no trafficking in the people's livelihood.

It is a stage of stability and safekeeping for the citizens today and tomorrow: through the passage of legislation which will provide economic stability and support the policy of productive economic liberalization, solving the masses' problems



in housing, food, clothing and transportation, by having every citizen obtain his rights without mediation or intercession, and by having every citizen perform his duty, we will be able to achieve the welfare we wish.

The vice chairman of the People's Assembly added: "There also are drafts of laws whose presentation in the previous parliamentary term was not feasible, such as the laws on developing the public sector, reconstruction planning and the protection of domestic industries. These all are important laws and they are also being discussed in this term. I can say that this will be a lively term because it is coming in the wake of the announcement President Husni Mubarak made before the assembly on the need for commitment and discipline. In my view, this speech in itself is a national action program for the coming stage. Therefore we must all start to apply its contents. The first ones who must apply it are the leaders. There is no difference between the great and the small--indeed, the great have greater commitments and duties. Here I, in my position as vice chairman of the People's Assembly and member of the National Party, claim that it is necessary to evaluate the leaders, each in his own place, what they have offered, what they have done and what they have achieved. Every leader, from the top minister to the smallest official, who does not realize the expected national goals must be removed from his position by the top leadership at once without hesitation. The future stage will require action from us and the consolidation of efforts."

Sayyid Zaki added, "Every official in the government must set forth bills that will be compatible with his position in order to apply discipline. Discipline in its simple sense means having every individual carry out the duties he has. If an official plays his part as a good model, then everyone who is with him will follow his example. The few individuals who depart from the ranks must be dealt with most sternly, so that they will be a lesson to the others. I believe that the People's Assembly will review laws which require amendments, and will amend them so that there will not be any loopholes which fraudulent acts can slip through. The assembly will also pass laws preventing trafficking in the people's livelihood and intensifying punishments for anyone who slips into criminal conduct, so that every citizen will be able to acquire rights without mediation.

"I can stress that this will be a term of followup, in the sense that all the assembly's committees will be following up on the plan of the ministry which they meet with and follow up on and what that ministry has accomplished, following up on the contents of statements by the minister in charge and statements and promises that have been carried out. Reports will be presented to the assembly on the positive and negative sides of the accomplishment of every project so that the government can know that there is serious oversight over its activities."

The vice chairman of the People's Assembly concluded his statement by saying "This is a term which will first and last be founded on solving the people's problems. While President Husni Mubarak stressed that he meant every word he said, I can say that the People's Assembly's translation of that is toil, sweat and production, in order to translate these words into tangible reality. For the sake of all this, the assembly's bureau committee, which contains the assembly chairman and the two vice chairmen, has set forth a plan for action. It has also prepared changes in the leaders and heads of assembly committees in accordance with the experiences

of past years, in order to move the assembly's various agencies forward to perform their role in full with this coming stage."

#### Committee Heads Examined

Cairo MAYU in Arabic No 39, 2 Nov 81 p 8

/Text/ A study has been made on all the activities performed by People's Assembly committee heads and assistant heads.

/This includes/ the work each committee chairman performed, the recommendations he presented, and the number of times he was absent from the committee chairmanship in previous terms.

The study was presented to the bureau committee of the People's Assembly, which consists of Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Sayyid Zaki and Mukhtar 'Abd-al-Hamid, to prepare a conception of the names of heads and assistant heads of committees to be nominated in the current term.

#### Consultative Assembly Rules

Cairo MAYU in Arabic No 39, 2 Nov 81 p 8

/Text/ Counsellor Yusuf Nassar, member of the Consultative Assembly and vice chairman of its Legislative Committee, is now preparing the assembly bill to organize the rules of activity inside and outside the hall. It is expected that the assembly's first activity will be to discuss and approve the new bill.

11887

CSO: 4504/74

# EFFECT OF NEW STAGGERED WORK HOURS ON QUALITY OF LIFE ASSESSED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 3 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Muhammad Basha, Ahmad Nasr-al-Din and Nadiyah al-Mallakh: "AL-AHRAM'S Investigation Looks into the Results of the Great Experiment That Has Entered Our Lives, with the Agencies in Cairo: People in the Context of the New Work Hours"]

[Text] The day before yesterday the experiment of the new working hours entered its second year.

The question which AL-AHRAM'S investigations are raising today is: what is the evaluation one can make on a whole year of the experiment? What results has it attained in the capital's service facilities?

Then, what is the view of the people who have lived 365 full days in the context of it?

The beginning, as seen by the governor of the capital, Sa'd Ma'mun, in evaluating the past year's experiment, is: "Through the goal for which these schedules have been set out, which, in extreme brevity, takes the form of attempting to improve people's service facilities in traffic, transportation, communications, road repairs, sanitation, symptoms of aggravation and commotion and other public service areas which are managed by various agencies for about 10 million people living under the roof of Greater Cairo (not to mention the views of the research team composed of university professors and experts who along with me set out the foundations for the scientific study on which these schedules were based) in improving and rectifying the conduct of the society, especially in areas where the people face daily vexations, we wished to get on top of these through scientific solutions, alongside the projects that were carried out. In truth, whatever results occurred the past year, and whatever attempts were made to bring the forms of these results closer, the scientific study, and the figures derived from the effects of this experiment concerning the various facilities, are to be considered the best indication and index of evaluation." Mr Sa'd Ma'mun went on, "This is because all the agencies of the governorate and services agencies took charge of studying the results and arrived at a group of facts, which in my estimation represent a true evaluation."

## Raising the Communications Level

The data in the file on the evaluation of the experiment and its results which lay before Sa'd Ma'mun and which he received from the various agencies and facilities,

stress, with great simplicity, "Real success has actually been achieved." How is this?

Perhaps the figures alone can serve as our evidence in responding:

In the public transportation sector, the report by Eng Nabil Halawah, chairman of the Public Transportation Authority, states that in accordance with an analytic study of the results 4 weeks before and after the new schedules were put into effect, the following became apparent:

1. The full rounds that the transportation routes covered increased by 223 a day.
2. The full rounds lost because of congestion in the streets and traffic bottlenecks dropped by 4 percent as a result of the smooth flow of traffic after 1900 hours in the evening.
3. Operating capacity after application of the schedules came to 79 percent of the stipulated rounds whereas that did not exceed 2 percent before they were put in effect.
4. Since service schedules end early, opportunities have been provided for maintaining and repairing the vehicles by better means, leading to an improvement in rounds.

As Eng Nabil Halawah says, these results mean that the total public transport bus operating capability has increased by 15 percent and that the authority's revenues have not been affected by these schedules. In addition, the arrival and departure of public sector and government employees during three periods have had positive effects in providing comfort for the passengers and facilitating seating for a large percentage of them.

#### Reducing the Severity of Traffic -- But

In the traffic sector, Maj Gen Hilmi Badran, capital traffic director, says that through a field followup on traffic during this period an obvious, radical change has been observed in the flow of traffic and pedestrians. The details on that, in figures, are embodied in the following:

In the first period of application of the schedules, specifically in November 1980, a general improvement estimated at about 25 percent occurred in the morning period. An improvement estimated at 15 percent also occurred in the evening period, from 1900 to 2000 hours. Similarly, traffic improved by an estimated 50 percent in the period from 2000 hours to midnight. Over the hours of the day, one can state that in general the improvement came to 15 percent in the period from 0700 to 2000 hours.

However, Maj Gen Hilmi Badran's report points out that this rate dropped to a mere 10 percent during rush hours because of the physical exhaustion of the traffic officers and the efforts they exerted, in addition to the restoration of permission to operate horse drawn carts carrying meat, supply materials and food; these account for about 40 percent of all the horse drawn carts in Cairo. The drop in the rate of improvement may also be attributed to the permission to operate some heavy trucks outside specified times.



## A Saving in Electricity

In the electricity sector, the report by Eng Fayiq Farid, chairman of the board of Cairo Electric Company, asserts that the rate of savings realized comes only to about 4 percent. Some people might imagine that this is a low rate, but in figures its value is estimated to equal the power of an electricity plant costing 20 million pounds. Notwithstanding the size of the amount itself, as Dr Fayiq Farid asserts, it is not just the amount of the sum that counts but also the fact that even if the cost of this plant were to be provided, construction of it would take about 4 years.

The report by Maj Gen Salah Amin, the capital's security director, states that direct results in security conditions confirm that the period between the beginning of the application and last 15 January, in comparison with corresponding periods, provide the following indices:

Household burglaries dropped by 17 percent; this may be ascribed to the fact that citizens are at home for longer periods.

The rate of burglaries in shops dropped by 45 percent; this may be ascribed to the increase in security officials' ability to enforce the law.

The rate of theft on public transportation vehicles dropped since congestion dropped as a result of the relative improvement in service.

## An Improvement in Sanitation

Concerning the situation in public sanitation, Mr 'Izzat Muhammad 'Ali, first deputy minister and general secretary of the governorate, says that it has been possible to expand the general application of nighttime activity with night shifts in some sections and it has also been possible to increase the removal of garbage, dirt and refuse by 20 percent as a result of these schedules.

Maj Gen Faruq 'Abd-al-Wahhab, the assistant governor for the Hilwan and southern sector, stresses that these schedules have provided greater opportunity for following up on the systems of work which Gov Sa'd Ma'mun has set out along with the heads of sections. This requires that each street and district have a sanitation worker, each residential quarter have an overseer to supervise the workers, each council of elders have a supervisor and each group of councils of elders have an assistant area chief. As a result of that, oversight of these groups, as Messrs Ahmad Salit, chief of the section of Heliopolis, and Tahir al-Asmar, chief of the western section, have said, has provided an opportunity to improve the state of sanitation.

In addition, Engs Ahmad Fu'ad Ibrahim, chief of the Hilwan and al-Ma'adi sections, Ismal'il Tawfiq, chief of the southern section, and Mahmud Qadri, chief of the eastern section, add that these schedules have also made it possible to bring garbage trucks into a number of ordinary sections, especially commercial ones, to transport their debris, now that traffic has lessened.

The heads of the sections, as Mr Muhammad 'Ali Abu Bakr, head of the central section, states, assert that a great improvement has taken place in the provision of services for citizens in the agencies of the sections because of these schedules, since the people working in them come to them at times that are convenient by

transportation that is more comfortable and uncongested, helping them to come on schedule without delays.

In addition, as Mr Ahmad Salit says, a great improvement in the condition of the streets has also been realized, since the agencies of the districts, by agreement of Eng Ahmad Fawzi, director general of the Department of Roads and Bridges, have been given a chance to conduct maintenance on large stretches of roads and streets.

#### Street Work and Excess Noise

Concerning street work and commotion and excess noise, which cause people great distress, Col Fahim Husayn, commander of the capital facility police, says that with their application the past year these schedules have achieved success as represented by the following:

Elimination of work in the streets, especially in the main streets; the shops have committed themselves to the schedules, and also to refraining from working in the streets. This is also represented in the production shops, such as tailors', and leather shops, rice hullers and so forth, which have committed themselves to closing their doors in the evening, working indoors and not dealing with the citizenry. This has put an end to work in the streets, not to mention a reduction in the severity of congestion, as a result of the absence of transactions.

Regarding automobile and Duco (paint) repairshops, Col Fahim Husayn considers that these schedules have compelled them to close at 1800 hours in the evening; as a result, the main portion of the noise has been eliminated.

Concerning the extent to which the rate of sales in public sector shops has been affected, as an example, the report in the possession of Gov Sa'd Ma'mun states that through a review of this rate in the period from the start of the execution up to last 31 December, in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year, 1979, it appears that the sales rate has not been affected at all. Indeed, there has been an increase in this rate, although some economics specialists attribute that to the constant annual growth in the population and the growth in the rate of consumption.

There remains a question: What is the face by which the people see the experiment which has been carried out for and on them? That is tomorrow's subject.

11887

CSO: 4504/72

## PUBLIC REACTIONS TO NEW WORK SCHEDULES EXAMINED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 4 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Muhammad Basha, Ahmad Nasr-al-Din and Nadiyah al-Mallakh: "The People in the Context of the New Work Hours, Two: No Vexations, No Congestion -- But!"]

[Text] Now that official and responsible agencies in Cairo have said their say on the effects and results of the new schedules, and asserted, through studies and figures, that they have achieved many positive features, which will assuredly multiply when pursued and followed in order to achieve greater successes, nonetheless, they are burdened by the many serious negative features with which Egyptian streets are pulsating, in the form of sloppiness and lack of discipline.

Today AL-AHRAM's report is following up on the experiment through the people for whom and for whose sake it has been carried out. What effects and results do they attribute to it, now that they have lived through it for a year, including summer and winter schedules? After that we will meet with Gov Sa'd Ma'mun so that he can respond to a recommendation on modifying shop schedules.

What we can observe, with great simplification, through an extensive tour of a large number of places where people live and large numbers of citizens, is that emphasis has been laid on the fact that the new work schedules have to a large degree managed to relax people, but that at the same time people consider it necessary that surveillance and followup over some activities be increased especially the workshops, to make them commit themselves to the schedules and to laws against commotion and excess noise, and that traffic officers continue to seize everyone who violates the most minor traffic laws - primarily, unfortunately, government agency cars.

After that, we come to the features of the picture portrayed by the people themselves, who live and have lived under the aegis of the new schedules. How do they look?

In a public sector shop, Mustafa Sadiq Abu-al-Ma'ati, director general of sales, branches and purchases in the Sidnawi stores, considers that the experiment has totally succeeded and that people have accustomed themselves to the system of purchasing their requirements at one time, for the reason that sales have increased at a rate ranging from 30 to 40 percent. Concerning the effect of these schedules on the people working in the shops, he asserts that these have given them a great deal of relaxation but he recommends that part of the self-sufficiency in food program stalls be allocated to the sale of fast cheap food for the people working in these shops, which are spread about in the center of the capital. Meanwhile, AL-AHRAM's

report has taken up a discussion on this subject, one side of which is represented by Ibrahim Khalil, manager of the Shamla branch, and the other by Dr 'Abdallah Fathi, professor of crops at the /Faculty of/ Agriculture in Cairo; they reach the conclusion that it is necessary that the management in these stores provide cafeterias inside the stores where employees can get quick meals and pick up their energy.

'Adil 'Abd-al-Mun'im, manager of the public sector Rivoli branch, and Ramzi Miqyas, manager of Omar Effendi's 'Adli branch, consider that the new schedules are relaxing to the people working in these shops because they give female employees an opportunity to supervise their household work over a long period and male employees an opportunity to be able to engage in their family responsibilities such as supervising the upbringing of children.

Wafa' 'Abd-al-Hamid Ahmad, a clerk, says that the single-period system is very relaxing, because the time allocated to a rest period between the two periods is wasted in transportation coming and going, and causes male and female workers distress. Her view is shared by 'Abd-al-Hakim 'Abd-al-Maqsur, head of the shirt department, Fathiyah Rizq, clerk in the Sidnawi shop, and George Iskandar, synthetic fabrics supervisor.

The agents are unanimous in accepting this relaxing new system which gives housewives a special opportunity to buy their requirements from these shops off peak periods, far removed from the congestion of white collar workers and communications. The sisters Salwa and Samihah Mutawa', who are housewives, Siham 'Abd-al-Majid and the wife of Dr 'Abdallah Fathi, working women, Najwa Ahmad Musa, a schoolteacher, and 'Ayidah 'Izzat 'Atiyah, an accountant, are representative of this opinion.

#### Surveillance over Workshops is Required

The accountant Rushdiyah 'Abd-al-Sayyid, financial manager of the Ideal Company, considers that it has been proved, through the past year's experiment in the company's branches and stores which deal with a broad segment of the public, that these schedules have helped strengthen family relations as well as saving time and effort for working women who buy what they need when they return from work and find a reasonable amount of time to apply themselves fully to their children and their homes. Meanwhile, Mustafa al-Sayyid, a pensioner, considers that the success of the experiment has clearly manifested itself through the elimination of the phenomenon of excess noise and commotion that the workshops create, although he considers that the proprietors of a number of these shops do not commit themselves scrupulously to the schedules and requests that surveillance over them be tightened.

Similarly, 'Abd-al-Wahid Hashim, a company employee, thinks that the positive features of the experiment are numerous and the least that can be said of them is that they have to a large extent tightened up surveillance over the sloppiness in traffic; however, he considers that it is necessary that government agency cars should unfortunately be an example in application, since we find many of them, for example armed forces and police vehicles, committing traffic violations. His view is shared by the citizens 'Abd-al-Hadi Hamzah, Jamal-al-Din Mustafa Ahmad, and Hisham 'Abd-al-Rahim, all of whom are government agency employees. To this they add that it is necessary to tighten up surveillance over private transportation vehicles such as minibuses whose drivers help snarl up traffic as a result of speed or failure to commit themselves to traffic signs and signals, not to mention mistreatment of



passengers.

Mrs Bati'ah Muhammad Jar, owner of a clothes pressing establishment, stresses that these schedules are appropriate since she finds they offer a big opportunity for looking after her children. However, she feels that the time for opening shops should be 0900 or 0930 hours in the morning.

We are in Favor of the Experiment, But

Proprietors of production workshops consider that the decree that entails allowing them to work after 1800 hours in the evening in their shops, without dealing with the public, has realized the goal of the experiment, as it has also realized the goal of keeping the workshops from suspending production. Indeed, more than that, some of them see an additional result in the new schedules, which is that not dealing with the public has given them a greater opportunity to increase production, especially since consumers who have a need for their commodities and cannot do without them are guaranteed customers, as they put it. Isma'il Mansur, a shop worker, says, "It is well known that the schedules are appropriate, and I feel that I am doing my work duty." However, he feels that advancing the time for opening the shops half an hour or an hour would be better, and his view is shared by Ernest Leonard, 'Arafah Sha'ban, Emil Najid, Bakhit 'Abd-al-Hamid and 'Isam Bulus, who are shop owners.

The Governor Replies

It was necessary for AL-AHRAM's report [team] to pick up this thread and present it to the governor of the capital, Sa'd Ma'mun, who replied, "The problem does not lie in advancing work hours in these shops by half an hour or more. Rather, it is necessary that our view be of the experiment as a whole. The schedules have been set forth by experts on the basis of all the classes of the society, with a major objective, which is to move traffic and get all the people working in government sectors to their places of work smoothly and easily. This is because care has been taken in the system set forth to have work schedules start at 0730 hours in the morning, for instance for schools and the people working in them, while other groups start work at 0800 and 0830 hours in the morning, with the goal of breaking up the morning traffic rush hours, and also the rush hours of returning, so that the times for returning from work will be different for each of these groups. If we give a group an opportunity to share the time for starting and ending work with another group, we will have lost a period for alleviating the severity of the traffic jams and consequently for putting the people at ease; they themselves have been talking about this since the experiment was applied."

Jewelry Customers Are Not Bothered

In the famous jewelers' section of Cairo, shopowners consider that the new schedules have not affected the flow of sales and purchases in any form. Among these views we can pick up the following:

Qatir Muhammad Qatir, manager of the al-Sirjani shop in al-Husayn [Square]: "The decrees bearing on the schedules benefit all parties, and will not affect sales movement."

Tawfiq Husayn, a jeweler: "The schedules are excellent, the agents have committed themselves to them, and they have led to savings in the time they take choosing what they want."

Muhammad Tawfiq Husayn: "Finally we have been provided with comfort and can concentrate on work."

Muhammad Hanafi, a jewelry worker: "Last year's experiment made us enthusiastic about applying it this year."

Muhammad 'Abd-al-Majid Jad, manager of a gold work sales shop: "The schedules are suitable."

Al-Hajj Ahmad 'Umar, a jeweler: "There is absolutely no objection to the schedules."

#### The Theater and Movie Houses

While the decrees bearing on discipline comprise the realm of the theater and movie houses, these schedules have injected life into it.

Majdi Subhi, manager of a private sector movie theater in downtown Cairo, says "Promotion of evening performances has become widespread, especially since the streets have been cleared of pedestrians and there is no transportation congestion."

The manager of another movie theater in the private sector, al-Hajj Sayyid Barakat, shares his opinion, stating "The schedules, which start at 1030 hours for morning performances and 1430 for matinees, 1730 hours for late afternoon performances and 2030 hours for evening performances, are wholly suitable; they are the ones that are applied in Europe."

As for the world of the theater, which has a special public, Samir al-'Asfuri, manager al-Tali'ah Theater, says most enthusiastically "The issue is not merely one of movie houses and theaters, it is also one of decent citizens who seek recreation and go to work early the morning after, and we must not impose further congestion on the government in public areas at late hours of the evening. That would cause it burdens and efforts. These schedules are not new to civilized countries. Most theaters in the world start their performances at 2000 hours in the evening, and at 2300 hours in the evening at the latest. There is no effect whatsoever on revenues from these schedules."

#### The Cairo We Love

In the al-Jamaliyah and Bab al-Sha'riyah sections, the picture shows that life has suddenly rushed into them. The owners of workshops met spontaneously and agreed that it was essential to commit themselves to the new schedules.

With the enthusiasm of a true man of the city, the driver Hasan al-Alati says "Everything will progress as it should and we will not disrupt any of the rules that have been set out to create a shining new face for the Cairo we love."

11887

CSO: 4504/72

MANPOWER BOSS ISSUES LIST OF HOLIDAYS FOR 1982

Cairo AL-'UMMAL in Arabic No 732, 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "Holidays and Official Occasions Calculated As Leave with Pay Are Determined"]

[Text] Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and chairman of the Egyptian General Federation of Workers' Unions, has issued a decree determining the holidays and official occasions on which workers will be entitled to receive leave with pay.

The decree includes the fact that the holidays and official occasions will be:

The Islamic new year.

The first and second days of 'Id al-Fitr [Lesser Bayram].

The pause before [Mount] 'Arafat.

The first and second days of 'Id al-Adha [greater Bayram].

The birthday of the noble prophet.

Shamm al-Nasim [traditional spring holiday].

Evacuation Day.

The anniversary of the 23 July Revolution.

6 October.

Suez Day, 24 October.

11887

CSO: 4504/72

# PLAN TO SERVE WAR FACTORY WORKERS MEALS REVIEWED

Cairo AL-'UMMAL in Arabic No 732, 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by 'Ali 'Uthman: "Minister of War Production Declares a Study To Give Meals to All War Production Company Workers"]

[Text] In response to a request from the management council of the General War Production Workers' Union, Dr Jamal al-Sayyid, minister of state for war production, has declared that meals will be given to people working in factories where such meals are not being given out now, following a study of the budget and financial resources of each company.

The minister of state for war production also declared, at his meeting with the board members of the union and the heads of the board committees of war production union committees, that it has been decided to open a new machinery manufacturing company next January in the Abu Za'bal area. He said that the plant would accommodate 3,000 workers.

Dr Jamal al-Sayyid praised the spirit of fruitful cooperation among the general union, the ministry and the boards of various companies and said that a successful commander is one who knows how to direct his command toward what is beneficial and toward the public benefit and that people must all be enthusiastic over and proud of their work, because otherwise they will lose everything. He pointed out that the war production sector had a positive role in the development of the domestic economy and was of vital importance in protecting security and achieving safety.

The minister requested the general union and the heads of union councils to make President Husni Mubarak's statement before the People's Assembly a work guide for everyone.

He pointed to some paragraphs in this statement, including those on the need ultimately to distance oneself from middlemen, give the rich no opportunities at the people's expense, and not deal easily with the negligent or the deficient. It is necessary to eliminate sloppiness while setting forth appropriate solutions for serious productive labor, unifying ranks, and instilling brotherhood.

The meeting began with a statement by Mustafa Munji, chairman of the General War Production Board Union, in which he stated that the relationship between union committees and management in the factories was good and that, as a result of serious dialogue, there were no disputes in opinion.



The chairman of the union, in his statement, demanded the formation of production committees in the factories so that they could exercise their activity and the wheels of production in the factories could start moving. He said that that would result in the elimination of the discussion of work and production affairs outside the organizational context.

Mustafa Munji also requested that appropriate meals be offered in order to preserve the safety and good health of the workers. He was guided by the minister of industry's statement to the industry committee at the National Party conference observing that a pound of services was equal to 6 pounds of production. The union chief stressed that war production workers were able to achieve that.

Attending the meeting, held in the office of the minister of war production, were Eng Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd-al-Fattah, 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Badri, first deputy minister, and Fawzi Abu-al-Dahab, legal counsellor to the minister.

Ibrahim Lutfi, secretary general of the General War Production Union, stated that at the meeting all problems with which labor and workers in 15 plants are faced and the general union's recommendations on finding suitable solutions to them in accordance with the requirements of the current stage were discussed; the union, at the end of the meeting, declared that the subjects agreed upon would be a guide to joint action at the worksite in the war production companies.

11887

CSO: 4504/72

## NEW RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROJECTS FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic No 667, 26 Oct 81 p 9

/Article: "National Production Council Recommendations To Remedy the Problem of Self-Sufficiency in Food"

/Text/ At its meeting last week, chaired by Dr Muhammad 'Abd-al-Qadir Hatim, the general supervisor of specialized national councils, the National Production Council discussed an important study on "the strategy of self-sufficiency in food" prepared by Dr al-Sayyid Jaballah, former minister of planning.

Dr Jaballah explained the reasons for failure of major foodstuff production to keep up with urgent consumption needs and the resulting increase in the volumes of imported goods, whose burden has started to increase with the great rise in prices on the world markets, necessitating a strong push for local production in general and agricultural productivity in particular.

As far as the size of the food deficit goes, the wheat deficit increased from 3 million tons in 1973 to 4.6 million in 1978; the deficit in corn rose from 200,000 tons in 1974 to 700,000 tons in 1978; that in leguminous vegetables rose from 50,000 tons in 1973 to 130,000 tons in 1978; that in vegetable oil from 240,000 tons in 1975 to 295,000 tons in 1979; and that in sugar from 330,000 tons in 1975 to 278,000 tons in 1979 /sic/. The sugar deficit suddenly grew in 1980, when imports of it totalled about 400,000 tons.

As a result of the limited rates of food crop production growth, the expanding deficit in food, and the need to meet that through imports, the rate of self-sufficiency in the major food items, in particular wheat, dropped. The rate of self-sufficiency in wheat dropped from 37.5 percent in 1973 to 28.3 percent in 1978.

Meanwhile the gross value of food imports was 73 million pounds in 1970; this rose to 398 million pounds in 1974, and its rise continued, reaching 540 million pounds in 1978, 864 million pounds in 1979 and /line repeated/.

In the period 1970-78, gross food imports were 21 percent of total commodity exports. This proportion then proceeded to rise, reaching 79 percent in 1978. This means that foodstuff imports almost absorbed all the value of commodity exports, so that only 2.5 percent was left for financing development investments. Dr al-Sayyid Jaballah attributes the problem of self-sufficiency in food to the following causes:

The grant of low priority to agriculture in the allocation of economic and social development plan investments.

Backwardness in the agricultural productivity of sugar cane, corn, leguminous vegetable, regular vegetable and fruit crops and animal and livestock products because of the backward technological level of production.

Pricing crops far below their level on the world and domestic markets, which has had a contrary effect on incentives for producers.

The National Production Council has set out a number of recommendations, most important of which was the need to prepare greater investment in agriculture, through the government or joint economic effort, as provided by the policy of economic liberalization, while introducing new means of production which entail advanced suitable technology for Egyptian agriculture, and reviewing pricing in a manner that does not conflict with the goal of increasing output.

11887

CSO: 4504/72

INTERVIEW WITH WOMAN ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALIST MOVEMENT LEADER

Paris POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE in French Augumn 1981 pp 249-257

[Interview with Zaynab al-Ghazali, founder and head of the Women's Islamic Fundamentalist Movement in Egypt, by Jean Pierre Peroncel-Hugoz, LE MONDE editor and Ciaro correspondent of this newspaper from 1973 to 1981, in collaboration with Mona al-Banna, journalist on National Lebanese Television; date and place not specified]

[Text] Is an Islamic revolution comparable to the one in Iran, or simply an Islamic government applying the shari'ah (Koranic law) to the letter, as in Pakistan or Saudi Arabia, possible in Egypt?

The question may sound ridiculous to those who have preserved an image of a society which, although largely Muslim, is very open to the Mediterranean and to Western Europe; to those who cannot imagine that the international successes and world audience of the late President al-Sadat could conceal an Egyptian internal evolution going in a direction opposite to the ideals of liberalism espoused by Nasir's successor.

In order to attempt to better understand the goals of the powerful Muslim Brotherhood and of the Egyptian fundamentalist movement in general, we have chosen to question... a woman. This may appear paradoxical when we know that Islamic militants readily recall this hadith attributed to Mohammed: "A country led by a woman is heading for destruction."

However, Zayrab al-Ghazali is no ordinary woman. One of the rare survivors of the first Egyptian fundamentalist movement decimated by Nasir, she also belongs to a family totally devoted to politics (one of her brothers, now in exile in Iraq, is a communist; two others are wafdists, i.e. pro-West lay nationalists; and another is a member of the Muslim Brotherhood). Moreover, she is today in Egypt the murshida (supreme guide) of the Muslim Sisters or, in other words, fundamentalist women and young girls. Part of her important activities consist specifically in her suggesting to women to urge their husbands and brothers to work in favor of the re-Islamization of government and society.



The appeal made by Zaynab al-Ghazali for the reconquest of Andalusia by Muslims may cause smiles in the West. It nevertheless had much reaction throughout an Arab world nostalgic for a splendid past and conscious of its new strength. This appeal, moreover, caused a flurry of diplomatic excitement in Madrid when the Islamic press of Cairo made note of it in 1980.

One of the "historic" leaders of the Islamic fundamentalist current, and an untiring militant, Zaynab al-Ghazali is presently a personality in the Middle East where her book "Des Jours de Ma Vie" (Days of My Life) has been a best-seller in the Arabic version.<sup>1</sup> She is a personality toward whom an increasing number of women are turning, especially those under the age of 30. This fact should be taken into account when we recall the important role played by Iranian women in the success and the upholding of the Islamic revolution. This is the first time that Zaynab al-Ghazali has granted an interview to a non-Arab publication.

[Question] Who are you, Zaynab al-Ghazali?

[Answer] I am a Muslim working relentlessly and quietly in favor of Islamic preachings. I am an "unknown soldier" of Islam.

[Question] But your life, your career?

[Answer] I was born in 1917. I studied the Koran and Islamic law with sheikhs. At age 17, I became a militant in the Huda Sha'rawi (Hoda Sharawi) group,<sup>2</sup> but I quickly realized that a Muslim woman had better things to do than to become westernized. In 1936, I founded the Muslim Women's Rally which was to be banned in 1964, 10 years after the banning of the Muslim Brotherhood. Arrested the following year along with thousands of Muslim brothers and sisters, I was sentenced to 25 years forced labor because of my activities in the women's Islamic movement. This sentence was reduced to mere imprisonment and in 1971 al-Sadat, who had succeeded Nasir the previous year, freed me.

[Question] What were your relations with Nasir?

[Answer] They were very stormy. I have always thought that he played into the hands of the Zionists, Americans and Soviets all at the same time. At the time of the 1952 revolution against Faruk, who in the beginning raised great hopes among the true Muslims, I quickly realized that we would be disappointed. I wrote at that time in the Muslim Brotherhood magazine that those to whom the ministerial portfolios had been proposed could not promise to faithfully serve a government which did not enforce the shari'ah.

Nasir in turn tried to liquidate me and to seduce me before having me arrested in 1965. In 1964, I almost died in a carriage accident undoubtedly prepared by his secret agents. On my hospital bed, they tried to make me sign up in the Nasir single party. In prison, in order to get me to join up, Nasir went so far as to propose to me the position of minister of social affairs, then occupied by Hikmet Abu-Zaid.<sup>3</sup> Of course, I never once thought of coming to terms with a regime which had done everything to weaken the Islamic character of the Arab world.

[Question] Can you go back a little and describe for us your relations with the founder of the Muslim Brothers, Hassan al-Banna, about which there are several versions?

[Answer] It was in 1937, 6 months after the founding of the Muslim Women's Rally, that I met Sheikh Hassan for the first time. He was then in the process of founding the Muslim Sisterhood,<sup>4</sup> the women's branch of the Muslim Brotherhood which had been in existence since 1929, and he proposed that I be the head of it. I refused solely because the women militants of the Rally did not want to merge with the Sisterhood at that time.

It was only in 1948, following the dissolution of the Hassan al-Banna organization on Faruk's orders, that I realized my error. There was to be one leader, a single imam for all believers fighting for Islam, without regard to sex. I went to see the murshid--the Brotherhood guide--to swear allegiance to him. Under his orders, I was ready to shed my blood for religion. Shortly afterwards the shaykh-martyr was assassinated in Cairo by the royal police. Together with my group, I placed myself unhesitatingly at the disposal of the new murshid, Hassan al-Hobaidi. Since that tragic period, the Muslim women's rally joined with the Muslim Sisters in one single movement linked to the Muslim Brothers.

Once again, after the dissolution of the Muslim Brotherhood by Nasir, this time in 1954, I worked a lot together with Shaykh 'Abd-al Fatah Ismail whom I met in Mecca in 1957; he was hanged in 1966 on Nasir's orders, as were Shaykhs Sayed Qutb and Yusuf Hawash, the other hopes of the Brotherhood.

[Question] Anwar al-Sadat freed you and other Islamic militants who had been imprisoned by Nasir and he granted you freedom of expression and activity, limited, of course, but greater than that of other components of the Egyptian opposition. In brief: has your situation improved?

[Answer] What freedom? Up to now, the legal interdiction of my association with believers is still in effect, and that goes for the Muslim Brotherhood. It is true that we do not recognize the validity of an interdiction promulgated and maintained by governments which do not deserve to be called Muslim. Since the time Nasir confiscated everything from us, we no longer have a headquarters, center, or money, but so what? We work in homes, in the streets, in mosques, everywhere. I must have 2 million Egyptian women behind me, not counting the Muslim women of other countries with whom I am in contact. Our movement, our activity are supranational. Our spokesman is the monthly AL-DA'WAH, an Arabic-language publication appearing in Cairo.

[Question] Can you define your relations with the al-Sadat regime?

[Answer] We do not want to have any relation with a lay regime, with governments which have distorted the teachings of the Koran and the Sunna.<sup>5</sup>

[Question] Nevertheless, President Sadat did strengthen the role of Islam, the state religion, mainly by having Islamic law adopted (through a referendum in 1980) as "the fundamental source of Egyptian legislation."

[Answer] It was a question of playing for time. This was not really translated into fact. What must be done is to abolish all existing laws and the entire penal code inspired on French laws, and to proclaim the reign of the shari'ah and the shari'ah alone.

[Question] There is nevertheless a large Christian minority in Egypt to whom the shari'ah is already being partially applied (successions, adoptions, etc) and which does not want to be entirely subject to it....

[Answer] First of all, there are no more than 3 millions Christians in Egypt,<sup>6</sup> compared to 40 million Muslims. Too bad for them if they have not understood that Islam is the only true religion! In the past, both Jews and Christians falsified their writings announcing the coming of Mohammed, paragon of prophets. Being generous, Islam had nevertheless provided for a status for the "People of the Book" (Ahl al-Kitab), Israelites and Christians. This is the dhimma: they pay a tribute, the jizya, and benefit from the protection of Islam. They do not have to undergo military service; they are free to practice their religion freely, but without engaging in proselytism. The true religion is open to them on a permanent basis, but if they do convert to it they can no longer abandon it, under penalty of death. Mohammed also authorized us to fight the People of the Book if they try to prevent us from spreading the preachings of Islam. Is this statute not clear and just? This is what we call the dhimma, protection granted to the People of the Book. The caliph even has the duty to pay the jizya himself for needy Christians and Jews.

[Question] But in your system, what would happen to the faithful of religions not recognized by Islam?

[Answer] They will be fought until they convert to Islam if possible, or otherwise to Christianity or Judaism.

[Question] What would the Egyptian political regime be if your movement were to accede to power?

[Answer] First of all, our movement does not restrict its objectives to Egypt. Undoubtedly, Egypt is the citadel of Islam and it is perhaps from Egypt that the great impetus will start which will render the Muslims power, pride and dignity. But Egypt is only one part of a vast Islamic empire: This is what interests us, as well as the spread of Islam in the rest of the world, to conquer both Americans and Soviets.

When will this be realized? That is of little importance to us. Our role on this earth is to fight relentlessly to bring nearer the moment when our final goal, the triumph of Islam, will have been attained.

[Question] In the meantime, what would be the form taken by an Islamic government set up in all or part of the Muslim world?

[Answer] The Islamic state or commonwealth will be led by a caliph.<sup>7</sup> The supreme leader of the umma--the Muslim nation--will be chosen by means of the shurah, free consultation among Muslims. Either the 'ulama'--the doctors of the Islamic faith, the scholars of Islam--will present to the people several candidates from among whom the people will chose the caliph through voting; or the 'ulama', themselves elected by the people, will appoint the caliph, a position which cannot be hereditary.

The caliph, representative of God on earth, spiritual and temporal leader of Muslims, could be the poorest, the most humble among us; what counts is for him to be the most pious. Under his authority, extending over the entire Islamic territory, Muslim states could, of course, exist with their own governments. If you will, and although we reject the ideology of capitalism, the American presidential system could be applied to the Muslim area where the individual constituent parts would govern themselves, while at the same time being subject to one supreme leader, just as the American states function vis-a-vis the federal government.

The caliph, as the American president, could be criticized, even dismissed, in case infamous acts are involved, as was in the case of Nixon. Of course, he could perfectly be a non-Arab, provided he understands and professes Islamic doctrine. He could decide to have ministers or co-workers who are Christian, women, etc....

[Question] Under this caliphate there would therefore be a democratic form of life in the Western sense of the word....

[Answer] I made a comparison with American institutions to give you an idea of what the general outline for the designation of the caliph and the coexistence of his superior authority with local state structures would be, but any parallel must stop there, because we do not believe either in the virtues of western capitalist democracy or in those of the communist dictatorship. We are people of the shurah, of consultation, of debate among Muslims.

[Question] Have you travelled outside of Egypt?

[Answer] I have been to Saudi Arabia many times, where I made the big pilgrimage to the Holy Places 28 times and the small pilgrimage more than 100 times. In connection with Islamic preachings, I went to France in 1975, where I gave a lecture on Islam to the Muslims there, to England, Germany, Switzerland, the United States, India, Sudan, Kuwait and Algeria.

[Question] Do you value the attitude of France, a country of Christian civilization which has welcomed to her soil close to 2-1/2 million Muslims, of whom about one-third have French nationality, which has permitted the building of about 50 mosques in her cities and which maintains close relations with the Arab world?

[Answer] Yes, France is at the side of the Arabs; at least, it was under de Gaulle and Giscard d'Estaing. However, for us, the Arabs are of interest to us only as Muslims. Arabism is nothing. The Arabic language counts only because it is the language of the divine revelation. What counts is Islam, which is at the same time motherland, religion, sword, law, political system, and rule of life. However, France is not close to the Muslims, even though I recognize that, together with several other nations of West Europe, France has adopted a friendly attitude vis-a-vis those who are living there. The entire West, moreover, is against them because it is afraid of a return of Islam. And yet, if these westerners and communists knew that a return of Islam would deliver them from materialism, atheism, egoism, false democracy, dictatorship, of those abominations which are the adoration of man by man in the West and the exploitation of man by man by the communists.

[Question] What would be the attitude of a true Islamic state in international relations?



[Answer] We would not recognize Israel, all of whose territory must be returned to the Muslims. The Jews could live freely and practice their religion among us as a minority recognized by Islam. But they have no right to have their own state, since the land on which they are presently living has belonged to Islam. I believe that as far as Palestine is concerned, all my coreligionists agree on this point. As for other countries which were Muslim, such as Spain, I do not know what the caliph would decide, but as far as I am concerned I am personally and resolutely in favor of getting them back. My slogan is "Jerusalem and Andalusia."

On the question of Lebanon, our analysis is that it is a war between revanchist Christians and weak Muslims who are therefore not true Muslims. The latter must be supported.

We will sign pacts with non-Muslim states which would respect us, but we would relentlessly fight the worst enemies of Islam, namely Zionism, communism and American capitalism.

[Question] Is there anywhere today an Islamic state whose functioning satisfies Egyptian Islamic militants?

[Answer] No, none. Alas.

[Question] If you are not mentioning Libya, is it because its Islamic militancy appears to you contradictory with the Nasirist beliefs of Colonel Qadhafi?

[Answer] The Muslim world is presently filled with officials who never cease contradicting themselves. You know, one can very well proclaim loudly to be a good Mohammedan and at the same time not conform to the most basic rules of Islam....

[Question] Can it be said that this is the case of present leaders in Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Iran?

[Answer] In Pakistan, an effort has been noted in the implementation of the shari'ah. Any Muslim who does not approve of President Zia-ul-Haq on this point is an infidel.

As for Iran, its revolution is authentically Islamic, but the enemies of Islam, both in the East and the West, are working unceasingly with all their means to thwart its being fully realized. They want it to fail at any cost. However, throughout the Muslim world, educated people support Iran as well as Pakistan. Of course, people act in this way when those who govern them prevent them from knowing what is really happening in those lands of Islam.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Zaynab Zineb al-Ghazali: "Des Jours de Ma Vie." Dar al-Shuruq Editions. Cairo, Beirut. Five editions totaling at least 100,000 copies have appeared since 1979, not counting three pirate editions and one translation in Hindi. The book is clandestinely distributed in countries where it is banned, such as Libya, Syria and Iraq.

2. A modernist Muslim militant, Mrs Sharawi (1879-1947) founded the Egyptian Feminist Union and was the first easterner to remove her veil. She is today being criticized for having made this gesture.
3. Now in exile, Mrs Abu Zaid belongs to the Nasirist opposition to President al-Sadat. For this reason she was brought before the special Egyptian "moral values" court in June 1981 for "having wanted to overthrow the regime" together with 17 other government opponents living abroad, including Saad al-Din Shazli, one of the planners of the October 1973 war.
4. The "Muslim Sisters" have nothing in common with Christian nuns. They are married women or young girls living like the others but fighting for an fundamentalist Islamic society.
5. The sunna or Tradition (of the prophet Muhammad) is composed of half a million comments (hadith) or facts attributed to the founder of Islam. Very many provisions attributed to the Koran (stoning for committing adultery, circumcision, etc.) actually come from the sunna, even though only 42 of its hadiths are "infallible."
6. This figure, which comes from the official Egyptian census, is generally considered as being very low to the real figure. In welcoming Shenuda III, the Orthodox Coptic church official, President Carter cited the figure of 7 million Copts. Some sources speak of 8 million. The figure of 5 million Christians in Egypt is the most generally accepted.
7. The Ottoman caliphate of Istanbul, with Pan-Islamic inclinations, was abolished after World War II [as published] by Kemal Ataturk. It was then in dispute by a large part of the Arabic-speaking Muslims.
8. The 'umra, the "small pilgrimage," takes place at a time other than that reserved for the true pilgrimage, the "haj," and can be made several times in a row during the same year. The "haj" can be made only once a year following the month of Ramadan.

5671

CSO: 4519/58

## BRIEFS

OIL SALES TO ITALY--A report received from Rome indicates that negotiations are being conducted regarding a notable increase in the sale of Iranian oil to the state oil company of Italy (ENI). Hoseyn Naqdi, charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Rome, stated that Iran has made important proposals to increase sales of oil directly to the Italian oil companies which do not have relations with multinational companies. He added that these proposals had been discussed between representatives of Iran and the ENI company last month in Tehran and Rome. [Text]  
[Tehran BURS in Persian 26 Nov 81 p 1]

CSO: 4640/95

## AGENDA OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WINTER SESSION DETAILED

Baghdad BAGHDAD OBSERVER in English 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by L. Y. Barkho]

[Text] The National Assembly started its winter session on Sunday, November 8. In his opening address, Mr Naeem Haddad, the Speaker, said, "Although the achievements of the past year were magnificent, there is still a long way for the Assembly to go in serving the people and consolidating the democratic base of the 17th July Revolution".

The Assembly's calendar is very busy indeed. It includes a number of bills which have been studied by legal, administrative and specialised standing committees.

The bills before the Assembly are: cooperatives law, law on exploitation of quarries, a number of laws on expropriation of certain endowment lands in Najaf and Kerbala provinces.

Other bills are: cancellation of customs and taxes on a number of locally manufactured products such as sugar, tobacco, cement, beer, beverages and plastic boxes, and amendment to the compulsory

car insurance law no. 52/1980.

The Assembly will also debate and pass the state's ordinary budget, and annual development plan, which are currently under preparation by the appropriate departments and which will be submitted to the Assembly by the Council of Ministers and later approved by the Revolution Command Council.

**Bill on Quarries:**

The first bill before the Assembly was on regulating of the exploitation of quarries in Iraq. The bill attracted much attention, and occasioned a three-day-long heated debate.

The bill calls for the formation of a committee to supervise the exploitation of quarries by private investors. It proposes that the committee should include members from the Ministries of Planning, Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Irrigation, and Health and be under the chairmanship of the Head of the State Minerals Establishment.

Mr Ayuda Kan'an al-Sadid said that the committee should also include representatives from the provinces.

The chairman disagreed, saying that the proposed committee will hold its meetings in Baghdad and will also be given central authority.

Mr Sadid demanded that his proposal be put to a motion in the Assembly, but was unsuccessful.

Some members requested a more orderly relationship between the State Minerals Establishment and private sector, investors, through the introduction of controls and penalty clauses.

However there was disagreement on the penalty clause already included in the draft bill.

Mr Sawabi Ibrahim maintained that the penalties were not severe enough to deter violators. He suggested a maximum prison term of five years, or a fine of 20,000 dinars for each year in prison.



He pointed out that private investors make huge profits, in many cases amounting tens of thousands of dinars. Dr. Jawad al-Dabagh also called for harsher punishments.

Mr Archad al-Zeibari said that investments by private enterprises were essential to Iraq's development, and that severe punishments would deter investors from putting their money into this vital field. He emphasized that on more than one occasion President Saddam Hussein has called for encouraging greater participation of the private sector through lenient investment conditions.

Mr Naeem Haddad, the Speaker, in an effort to strike a balance between those for and against harsher penalty clauses, called for easier and more encouraging terms, along with severe punishment for violators.

Mr Haddad's suggestion met the approval of most members and the penalty clauses were made less severe.

#### **Hammoudi Breaks the Ice:**

The debate was about to close when Mr Sa'ad Qassim Hammoudi raised the question of the high prices of construction materials, some commodities and services.

He said that the State Minerals Establishment sh-

ould increase its production, to put an end to the greed of what he called "the development fortune makers.

He put much of the blame on the State Minerals Establishment for not being able to stabilise prices or increase its participation in the marketing and production of construction materials.

Mr Faisal Ghali, the Establishment's Chairman, said his establishment meets about 25 percent of the country's needs for construction materials. As regards marketing, huge profits were made by transporters and up to now no controls existed to regulate and limit transport charges.

Mr Khalil Abdul Mun'im al-Janabi said he was puzzled by the fact that the State Minerals Establishment could not meet the market demand for construction materials when Iraq's potential in this field was huge.

Mr Ghali, defending, said that his Establishment had other, greater tasks than providing the market with construction materials. "The Establishment exploits properly the projects entrusted to it. However, it is unable to meet the increasing market demand".

Therefore, he continued, the door has been opened for participation by private enterprises.

The bill was passed with many amendments proposed by the members and some articles were deleted.

However, Mr Hammoudi's remarks led to more comments by members on the high prices of other commodities and the unjustified profits gained by some investors, contractors and unskilled people.

Some members stressed the fact that such conditions have helped create a discrepancy in the distribution of incomes, and have also led some people with no educational qualifications to make higher profits than people with high scientific qualifications.

To end the heated debate on price rises, other members proposed that a committee be formed under the chairmanship of Mr Sa'ad Qassim Hammoudi to enquire into these matters. The motion was passed, and the committee is expected to report to the Assembly during this session.

#### **Assembly Adjourned:**

The National Assembly adjourned, on Thursday, Nov., 12, to give time to the members to study reports by various committees on their activities during the summer recess. The motion to adjourn the Assembly was tabled by Mr Ja'far Qassim Hammoudi.

The motion was passed and the Speaker, Mr Naeem Haddad, adjourned the session sine die.

## DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF DURABLE GOODS DISCUSSED

Baghdad BAGHDAD OBSERVER in English 17 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

The Iraqi Trade Establishment ranks among the most prominent service institutions that deal with providing the basic needs of the citizens for various commodities. This establishment not only offers Iraqi and foreign products through its widespread agents, but also post sales services including maintenance, repairs and the provision of necessary spare parts for most of the commodities sold including refrigerators, TV sets, fans, deep-freezers, tape-recorders and hundreds of other items.

Speaking of the activities of this vital sector in the province of Arbil, Mr Faris Younis, the Director of the Arbil Branch said, "Most of our exhibits are of both Iraqi and foreign origin, such as radio and TV sets, batteries, cables, tyres, cassette tapes kerosene and gas heaters, lamps, etc. Though Iraq is relatively new in the production of such commodities its products are more favoured by citizens, due to

their excellent quality and lower prices which enhance their competitiveness vis-a-vis foreign products. Marketing surveys indicate that Iraqi products, are instantaneously purchased by consumers as soon as they are displayed. Empirically, this fact is particularly evident with regard to Iraqi electronic products whose sales exceed by far those of foreign origin.

In reply to a question about the impact of the war on the activities of the establishment, he said, "It is obvious that the Persian enemy attempted in its aggression on Iraq, to hamper the construction and development activities of the country, which however induced our people to maximize efforts to attain an increasing rate of output growth".

Hence, the war provided an incentive for exerting more efforts by the employees of the establishment, Mr. Younis, added. "Our employees refrained from enjoying their leave, instead they considered it a po-

pular work day to support war efforts".

Moreover, he said, "Our sales for 1979 totalled ID 8,693,000, while the 1980 sales amounted to ID. 11,432,000. But our sales for the past nine months of 1981 totalled ID. 12,367,000 and expected to exceed ID 15 million by the end of this year, a figure that clearly indicates the progress achieved in productivity and sales.

Speaking about the agents of the establishment, he explained that in 1978, the establishment had only 277 agents, while at present there are 370 Agents for utensils, 100 for tyres and batteries, 120 for lighting appliances, 7 for bicycle tyres, and 4 for spare parts.

Regarding the number of the establishment's employees he said that the establishment started with only 4 staff and 8 workers, while now it employs 50 staff and 75 workers.

CSO: 4400/90

BAGHDAD INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR ATTRACTS 3,000 COMPANIES

Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 17 Oct 81 p 5

[Article: "Baghdad International Trade Fair: Proof of the Soundness of the Iraqi Economy"]

[Text] The 18th session of the Baghdad International Trade Fair, viewed as the largest international economic exhibition in the fair's history, came to a conclusion 2 days ago.

Participating in the fair were some 3,000 companies from a total of 72 Arab and non-Arab countries compared to 2,289 companies from 74 states at the last fair.

Official delegations from 70 countries attended the 18th session of the Baghdad International Trade Fair. These delegations included 54 ministers of trade, industry, and economy who held talks with officials in Iraqi aimed at strengthening economic and technical cooperation relations between Iraq and their countries.

Trade deals concluded during the fair included purchases of electronic equipment for industrial and scientific purposes, heavy and light machinery and equipment for the implementation of projects within the development programs, and numerous consumer goods of various kinds.

The Baghdad International Trade Fair also helped provide an opportunity for the commercial establishments and all import organizations in the state sector, the mixed sector, and the private sector to inspect the best industrial innovations in all production and consumer fields.

In a statement to AL-THAWRAH, the head of the State Organization for Trade of Consumer Goods, Mr Abu Talib 'Abd-al-Mutallib al-Hashimi, said: "The current session of the Baghdad International Trade Fair was characterized by extensive participation by producer states and companies. This extensive participation provides positive proof of the strength and soundness of the Iraqi economy, especially during this phase when our fighting country is waging the battle of honor and dignity--Saddam' Qaddisiyah."

He stated: "Many of the commercial and governmental establishments confirm their orders and conclude contracts with producers or suppliers through this fair. The fair also provides an opportunity for the producer and the importer

to meet directly and negotiate about exhibited product models. This is especially beneficial since most of the foreign companies participate in the fair as organizations of their countries, making it easy for the Iraqi importer to employ these establishments to obtain the supplies the consumer may need in the future."

The head of the organization said: "The organization's establishments concluded contracts with a number of these organizations that have an international reputation. They also contracted with a number of other organizations that were participating in the fair for the first time at this session."

The head of the organization referred to measures taken with regard to the purchase of exhibited products that conform to the plan of the organization and its associated establishments, are characterized by quality, strength, and versatility, and are available at prices in keeping with the income of the citizen. He also announced the formation of various committees in all the establishments according to product classification. These include committees to certify the products proposed for purchase as well as negotiation committees. Some of the committees worked within the fair and others at the headquarters of the various establishments.

He added: "The general directors of the establishments visited all the organizations to gain familiarity with the producers and exporters on the one hand and the articles available for purchase on the other. These committees will continue their work and will establish stipulations for the conclusion of contracts with the companies selected."

The 18th session of the Baghdad International Trade Fair is rightfully considered the most important economic exhibition in the country because it provided an opportunity to organize and strengthen trade relations with friendly states. The extensive participation of states and companies--especially during this phase in which our struggling country is waging its national battle against the racist Persian enemy--reinforces the activist role that our country is playing and strengthens its economic standing among the states of the world at a time when our enemies are experiencing strangling international isolation. This is especially true of the Persian regime, which has become an object of strong anger and disapproval because of the events going on in the country and the crimes and aggression it is committing against the rights of the neighboring states.

8591

CSO: 4404/88

## AGRICULTURAL METHODS, PROJECTS REVIEWED

Baghdad BAGHDAD OBSERVER in English 29 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Clela Khoshaba]

[Text] The State Organisation for Agricultural Establishments (SOAE) supervises some of the most important agricultural areas in Iraq, stretching over the Musayyab, Khalis, Abu Ghraib, Nahrawan, Ishaqi, Shahr Zoor, Dujaila and Dalmaj projects.

Huge land reclamation projects are being carried out by a number of companies. The total area of land to be reclaimed exceeds two million donums, stated Mr. Sedik Abdul Latif al-Wattari the chairman of SOAE. Seven additional smaller projects fall under SOAE management, he added.

Reclamation activities are carried out by SOAE or by the State Organisation for Soil and Land Reclamation (SOSLR); the land is then distributed amongst the peasants or allocated for state farms.

Land in the vicinity of

Baghdad has been given top priority in the Organisation's programme. Semi-fertile lands have also been given special preference in SOAE activities.

The causes for this preferential selection are related to the authorities' wish to provide ample supplies of fresh foodstuff for the expanding city of Baghdad. This is vividly reflected in the land distribution pattern and the conditions attached to such land endowment. Highly fertile lands in the areas surrounding Baghdad are allocated on the basis of 20 donum lots, while less fertile lands located further away from the capital are divided into 30 donum lots.

After the distribution of the land, peasants are obliged to grow certain products to meet most urgent local demand and to comply with a fixed production plan. To provide sufficient supplies of summer and winter vegetables

for the city, peasants with land acquisitions near Baghdad are urged to give priority to these crops.

Already throughout the year a steady flow of fresh vegetables has been witnessed by Baghdad's wholesale vegetable markets. This has been made possible by the high yield of the average donum utilized for vegetable production compared to other cash-crops, in addition to the extensive facilities and support offered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, in the form of equipment, seeds, fertilizers and maintenance services.

Other major activities of SOAE have concentrated on the production of olive, pear, apple and citrus transplants, in addition to the management of orchards which have already commenced production in the areas of Musayyab and Nahrawan.



In addition to the seven dairy production stations presently in operation, SOAE has begun the setting up of four major dairy stations in Musayyab, Ishaqi, Khalis and Dalmaj. 6881 tons of milk, 8.5 million eggs and 17.5 tons of honey were produced last year.

Although SOAE experi-

ence in the production of plastic and glass houses production is relatively new, remarkable success has been scored. The area under actual cultivation through the utilization of this production method totalled 627 donums, while output of various products is expected to reach 17,200 tons during next year.

CSO: 4400/90

## PROGRESS CITED ON RAILROAD PROJECT

Baghdad BAGHDAD OBSERVER in English 2 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Akram Dhanoon]

[Text] Construction work on the ID. 1 billion Baghdad-Qaim Akashat railway project is progressing. The project is being jointly implemented by the Mendes Junior International Company and the State Company for Contracts.

The size of the project and its high technical specifications place it amongst the most important railway projects ever carried out in the region. The principal line will extend for a distance of 380 kilometers between Baghdad and Qaim, on to the Iraqi-Syrian border. A secondary line, starting from Qaim will run for 150 kilometers, to link Akashat with the main line, providing a service line for the transport of crude sulphur from the mines to the chemical complex in Qaim.

Other branch lines will provide transportation services for vital establishments such as the Falluja cement factory, the Ramadi ceramics factory, the Asfia quarries and the Upper Euphrates cement factory.

This branch railway line starts from Baghdad and passes through Abu-Ghraib, Khan Dhari, Falluja, Kha-

lidia, Ramadi, Heet, Haqlania, T.I. and Qaim, reaching its final destination on the Iraqi-Syrian border.

The transporting capacity of the main line, expected to be 5 million tons annually during phase 1, will be doubled once the project's second phase is completed. There will also be the possibility of raising this capacity to 20 million tons annually, should actual needs justify this increase.

The transporting capacity of the subsidiary line (Qaim-Akashat) is expected to be 3.4 million tons annually during phase 1, capable of expansion to 6.4 million tons in the project's second phase.

The line's equipment is originally designed for various cargo lots of up to 24 tons, while the passenger locomotive's speed on the main line is set at a maximum of 140 kilometers per hour during phase 1 and at 250 kilometers an hour during phase 2.

Designed maximum speed for goods trains will be 100 kilometers an hour while normal speed is expected to be 70 kilometers an hour.

[Speeds of goods trains on the Qaim-Akashat subsidiary line will be 70 kilometers an hour, as compared with 100 kilometers per hour for passenger trains on the same line.

To minimize risks and accidents which might arise as a result of the utilization of high-speed locomotives, flyovers and tunnels will be constructed at all road-rail junctions on the line.

Pedestrian crossings will also be constructed at regular intervals, in addition to the fencing of the entire length of the line.

The project also aims at the provision of 1200 housing units for employees who will operate the line in addition to the construction of other premises for factories, sheds, maintenance centres and rest houses.

27 stations will also be constructed along the line. In addition to providing a much-needed link between the phosphate mines in Akashat with the Qaim chemical complex, the significance of this line lies in the transportation services it will operate between the Mediterranean area and the Arab Gulf.

ATTACHE TO U.S. DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S. MILITARY

Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 19 Oct 81 p 12

[Report on interview with General Menahem Meron, Israeli military attache by Yosef Pri'el: "Relations with American Military Establishment"; date and place not specified]

[Text] As strange as it sounds, the most seasoned general in the IDF today wears a civilian suit of clothes and works out of an office in the United States. Menahem Meron, who has held the rank of general for 8 years, is the Israeli military attache in the Israeli Embassy in Washington. In an interview with DAVAR he discussed the activities of the attache's office which he heads, seen against the background of the special military relations between Israel and the United States.

Very little has been written about the job of the military attache in general, and in particular about the attache's office in the United States. The prevailing image is that of a senior officer in an official uniform, adorned with every possible decoration, representing his army at every possible function in his assigned country. Sometimes he participates in tours organized for military attaches by the local military, going from cocktail party to cocktail party trying to find out what's happening in the world.

"I'm sorry to say," reports General Meron, "that I do everything but fulfill these stereotypical functions, which are indeed part of the job for many military attaches in the United States. The difference between us and other military attaches is in the scope of our relations with the Americans, which is not proportionate to our size nor is it a function of our alliance with the U.S. And as if this were not enough, we also fulfill the unique function of making public appearances in the Jewish community. The appearance of a Jewish general still holds an attraction which the Belgian or Swiss attache can't equal," says General Meron with a smile.

The Ministry of Defense maintains two representative offices in the United States: a procurement office in New York and the military attache office in Washington. The division of labor between the two groups is clear: everything related to the policy of Israel's relations with the American defense establishment, coordinating activities with the embassy and propaganda falls within the purview of the Washington office.

Relations with the American military establishment are divided between routine functions, such as organizing extension programs for IDF representatives in the United States, and non-routine functions such as bilateral strategic discussions of the kind currently taking place with the government.

#### Israelis in military academies

Every year, around 100 IDF candidates from various branches of service come to the United States for courses conducted by the American armed forces. Also, the air force trains pilots in a simulator located in the U.S. "The reason for this is purely economic," says General Meron. "The IDF calculated the costs and found that the cost of purchasing a simulator equalled the cost of flying every pilot to America for training over the next 20 years. It was therefore decided that the training of pilots would take place in the United States, just as other trainees are sent to study specific subjects in U.S. military academies." General Meron (known to his friends as "Mandy") reports that IDF soldiers maintain a high level in these courses. This is particularly obvious in the high level colleges of the American army, air force and navy. Senior IDF officers are sent to these institutions to learn, but also to act as a counterbalance to the presence of Arab candidates and to establish future ties with American forces.

Meron revealed that more recently we had to struggle with a problem that cropped up following an increase in the number of Arab candidates. The colleges bring in Arab lecturers, or at least people who are sympathetic to the Arab position. "We can't allow a generation of antagonistic American army officers to grow up, so we try to keep a handle on the pulse of the situation in order to extinguish the fires as soon as they break out," says the Israeli military attache.

Our direct communication with branches of the American military does not end there, however. All American army commanders and IDF corps commanders have arranged reciprocal visits, to view maneuvers or for a comprehensive tour of studies. In that context the base commander from Fort Knox, Major General Warner, commander of the American armored corps, participated in an exercise of the armored forces, met with officers and discussed training methods in the armored corps school. These visits, says Meron, contribute to both sides.

#### Information Flows in Both Directions

The third area of cooperation with the American military establishment is in military research and development. There are two agreements between Israel and the United States in this area, which allow for a continuous exchange of information excluding subjects defined as state secrets. In 1979, based on an American initiative, the second agreement was signed making these exchanges part of a commercial relation for buying and selling information. In keeping with the spirit of the agreement, several small joint projects have been completed over the last 2 years. More recently, an agreement was signed to implement a joint project of a larger scale requiring American execution based on know-how developed in Israel which, due to a lack of funds could not be translated into actual technology. At the military attache's office, they pointed out that following the agreement we were able to buy information from the U.S. on systems which we were previously

denied access to. The implementation of the agreement is not one-sided. The Americans are already buying technology developed in Israel.

Information exchanges between the Israeli and U.S. armies are not only based on technology. There is also a regular flow of information between the two armies in the areas of intelligence and operations--both via the Israeli attache's office and via military attaches on both sides--exchanges related to Israeli experience operating American military equipment.

"We are a country with fresh combat and operations experience. We use first class American weapons some of which are used for the first time by the IDF against Soviet equipment. We are knowledgeable in all these areas, plus we have original ideas and approaches for the operation of this equipment. That's why the relation with the American army is definitely reciprocal," claims the Israeli attache. "Not only do we have what to learn from them but the Americans have a lot to learn from us and they are by no means hesitant to do so."

Another area of activity for the Washington military attache office is related to Israeli's ongoing attempt to penetrate the American military market by selling Israeli-made products for its use. "You have to understand that in this area there are no political considerations, nor can the best of intentions and a desire to help Israel be of any use," says General Meron. "Only if we can be competitive in price and quality can we penetrate this enormous market. American law does not allow favoritism and the very fact that we're foreigners is a disadvantage. In my opinion, the way to increase our exports in this area is to establish partnerships with American firms which can penetrate more readily. This policy has already yielded successful results.

#### In the Shadow of the AWACS Deal

Meron and a group of senior officers from various IDF branches are like IDF antennae in America. Although the vicissitudes of the political relations between Israel and the U.S. aren't supposed to effect the cooperative relations with the American military establishment, political considerations do have their own influence. The degree to which various doors are open to the Israelis is directly related to the spirit emanating from the White House. "The AWACS Affair has been a crucial issue these last few months at all the levels we come in contact with," says General Meron. "The Americans definitely see this as a project which should not be implemented, and on an informal plane there are those trying to hint that in the end, the deal won't go through." Accordingly, General Meron prefers at this point not to expand the strategic cooperation between the two countries, not until the issues become more clear and a decision is made as to what form this cooperation will take on, if any.

It's hard to talk with Israel's representative of the IDF in the United States without touching on one last sensitive point. No, this time the reference is not to a military secret, but rather to the conditions of service granted to IDF officers abroad, a subject which the state comptroller "jumped on" a year ago. "We work under more stringent conditions here than in the foreign ministry. The idea of a military man who has no contract with his employer regarding work hours applies here in Washington, too. I have no feelings of guilt or inferiority because my service to the country is here. I don't think we're squandering the people's money. I make sure there are no unwarranted expenditures or budget requests." These are the words of General Meron, military attache in Washington.



IDF MANPOWER CHIEF DISCUSSES BUDGET CUTS

Tel Aviv BAMAHAHE in Hebrew 21 Oct 81 pp 14-15

[Interview with General Moshe Nativ, Manpower Chief for the General Staff, by Pinhas Eidan, announcer for the IDF radio station; date and place not specified]

[Question] General Nativ, the 10-day period of repentance between the New Year and the Day of Atonement is generally a time of introspection. What evaluations are you making in the manpower section of the General Staff?

[Answer] I will be taking stock of last year's activities in the manpower division. The most important and the most intensive work we've accomplished has been in the educational system, and all of its offshoots--disseminating information to young people and commanders as well as working with youth and soldiers in distress. We expanded considerably the scope of our work with soldiers in distress, this with the help of the Levi Fund. Today, these funds almost totally support our programs with youth in distress.

Last year we tried to enlist the cooperation of the commanders in order to fully exploit the manpower at our disposal. And indeed, thousands of positions were eliminated--mainly from within the regular army--but no functions were sacrificed. This involved a great deal of effort. Even on permanent bases such as repair and storage units, not only in training divisions, we worked night and day. I think we achieved greater efficiency, but even this has its limits. We have to be very careful when we make cutbacks not to reduce our ability to fulfill all principle functions.

The third area to take stock of relates to the large reductions we plan to make in manpower over the coming years. There are plans to reduce the army by thousands--not because we've reduced our functions, but because we have to make do with the resources Israel can place at our disposal. We have to make soul-searching decisions as to what can be reduced, where, and most important, what to do with those individuals who will be fired or released from the army. I hope the Israeli economy can absorb them all, because in the final analysis, the number of people living in the State of Israel plays a part in our national security. If, God forbid, they decide to leave Israel, due to insufficient employment opportunities, I would not be sure that we had done the right thing.

[Question] We know that cutbacks in the defense industry are very difficult, because as soon as you let skilled manpower go, you can't bring these people back whenever you want them. Aren't the people that will be forced to leave the army needed any longer?

[Answer] I didn't say they weren't needed. Nor is that what the government is saying. But that's all Israel can give us in terms of resources. Your basic assumption, however, is true. If we want to train a good regimental commander, who will later have the potential to command a division and so on, it requires time. We must give him the opportunity to gain command experience at every level through regimental commander. We must give him a military education, a general education, and the opportunity to build up experience. This demands resources. If we want a modern army, with educated commanders who know how to lead people, we must invest in these commanders, which costs a great deal of money. I'm pleased that the army understands this, that it's aware of this reality and that it does the best it can with its resources.

[Question] Will there be cutbacks in the academic opportunities for senior and mid-level officers?

[Answer] I hope not. Especially since we need to cut back our numbers, we must not reduce quality. Quality can be expressed in small numbers, where much more can be invested than had been in a larger group. Academic education is part of building quality. We have to make material cutbacks and invest more in people. The day will come when they'll be able to pass their knowledge on to others.

[Question] Does the picture of reductions in manpower mean that the size of the IDF will be reduced? Will we have a smaller army?

[Answer] We have no intention of reducing the IDF's combat forces. We will cut back services and put off some of the things we had hoped to accomplish. I'm convinced that the General Staff will decide on appropriate priorities. I don't think the Israeli people have cause to worry.

[Question] According to your evaluation, is there room to shorten the period of conscription?

[Answer] In the present situation, in my opinion, no. I'd like to see our soldiers serving less time than they are today, but given the current situation, in my opinion, it's impossible.

[Question] There are those who claim that the army is "too big for the country." How do you relate to this claim?

[Answer] I've heard that axiom. But I think if it were true, it could only be because the country's defense problems are "too big for the people." Looking at the problems which the army is called upon to resolve, perhaps it should be said that our defense problems are too big for the country. However, this is something that our small population must learn to deal with.

[Question] When speaking about the battle fields of the future, one of the central questions is that of the gap in quality between us and the Arab nations. Will the scales remain tilted in our direction?

[Answer] In my opinion, yes. I'll give you an example. Saudi Arabia today is buying sophisticated arms systems, of the same type that we're purchasing. But what we can accomplish with the F-15, for example, can't be compared with what the Saudis will be able to do with it. Everything depends on people, and our people demonstrate much more ability. As long as we're never satisfied with ourselves or with our capabilities as a people, as a society, the army will continue to be the best expression of society. Our boys come highly motivated and ready to give their all to the IDF. I don't think there are any armies in the West with young men as good and soldiers as dedicated or as motivated.

[Question] Over the years, will we be able to maintain this?

[Answer] I hope so. In my opinion, we're managing very well.

[Question] There has been much talk about the educational resources provided by the IDF. In this period of cutbacks, will the IDF system be able to carry the load it has taken on?

[Answer] This is the third year that cutbacks have been made in the defense system, and education has not been touched. In fact, it will be further developed and more resources will be invested. The Chief of the General Staff has made a commitment, for the coming year as well, not to cut back in this area.

The IDF's educational budget today stands at more than a billion lira. Our achievements have been tremendous, but this is a sum that the defense system cannot ignore. We need help, outside assistance. This year we managed to finance half the amount through the Levi Fund. If citizens and army personnel don't continue to contribute to the Levi Fund, we'll have to reevaluate our situation relative to investments in the educational system.

Why does the army have to do this? The army is still the most valued body in the country. Just wearing a uniform gives young people a good feeling, a feeling that they can serve the IDF and that they're part of the adult world, that they're contributing and that their contribution is needed. The fact is that the army is the only body today which can, by command, take a youth who doesn't want to study and tell him: sit, study. For three months this is what you'll be doing.

The IDF's teaching corps fulfills functions which would otherwise be very much lacking in the Ministry of Education. There are young soldier-teachers whose dedication and enthusiasm for teaching other soldiers is worth more than any teaching institution, educational institute or boarding school. Their enthusiasm is so great that the transfer of values, knowledge and caring becomes part of achievement. Sometimes the relationship between students and teachers continues for years. When the students evaluate the program, it becomes apparent how much they appreciate and value the soldier-teacher who devoted all her enthusiasm and goodwill to them.

Let's not forget that the soldier-teacher is not just a nominal figure who sits in a classroom and teaches. Actually, she is in charge of her group 24 hours a day. She goes on expeditions with them, takes them on familiarization tours throughout the country. She handles all their problems. The army is the only place you can do this. Society should thank the army for its willingness to take on this role. If these same youth were not taken care of at this age, they would have no other chance. This activity is therefore of primary importance. It is actually part of our national security.

#### Adjusting arms systems to people

[Question] At one time you headed a program designed to alleviate some of the problems faced by soldiers leaving the army, helping them to integrate into the civilian market immediately following discharge. Will today's economic situation allow for implementation of this program?

[Answer] The program was founded with the cooperation of the former minister of labor and social betterment, Dr Israel Katz. The goals were twofold: to encourage discharged soldiers to integrate into industry; to train them and provide them with a profession, or back them in a profession, so they might be absorbed within the civilian market. This program is being implemented very nicely and is being run by the Ministry of Labor and Social Betterment.

There is an informal system of "norms" which dictates which jobs a soldier is willing to accept when he leaves the army. There are jobs which part of the Israeli public--and therefore discharged soldiers--perceive as "work for non-Jews." We need to change these norms. But we shouldn't necessarily expect the soldiers to initiate the reversal. These norms must be changed at the societal level, in schools, even in homes.

[Question] Does the IDF still see women as replacements for men in certain essential army functions? Is this a solution to the manpower problem?

[Answer] Every year we add hundreds of additional functions to the jobs which can be filled by women. This is significant because we can then assign more men to combat units, in the regular army and in the reserves.

Compared with the male soldier, the female soldier does not serve long in the reserves. Therefore, any investment in the regular army of male soldiers also has implications for the reserves. This is invaluable. Any function which is less in demand in the reserves that I can give to a female soldier, relieves a male soldier who can be immediately assigned to a job which is also needed later in the reserves. Combat units are the best example.

Over the last few years we have significantly increased the number of female officers in compulsory service. We took male soldiers who previously had jobs now filled by female officers, and we assigned them to combat units, or to various technical units. We assigned women to positions we had previously thought they couldn't handle. Today, women instructors are in the most demand--in tank, engineering, infantry and artillery units. Every year we increase the number of female officers and instructors. In my opinion, there's no limit to what we can do. We just have to be patient.



[Question] Is there a greater demand today for women to enter career army positions?

[Answer] Yes, for men and women.

[Question] Are there good people whom you'd like to see in the ranks but who can't be recruited.

[Answer] No. One of my commitments is not to turn away good people. We may let many career army people go in order to open positions for better people. In my opinion, stagnation must be avoided at all costs. We must make room for new generations. Mediocre people should be allowed to leave so that we can bring in the best.

[Question] Does the manpower division of the General Staff have a clear picture of manpower trends in the army?

[Answer] Yes, today more than ever before. If in the past, the computer gave us updates on certain functions every 60 days, and updates on others every 30 days, today the lag is a week at the most. As a result, the General Staff can control manpower better than ever before. Also, the General Staff can keep abreast of deviations which affect individuals and can signal additional changes.

Today, the IDF has a clear picture of the manpower situation. It's an enormous field. Our computer lists not only those who enlist, but those who should enlist, even those who were just born. To predict future enlistment we have the names of all children born in the State of Israel who will be recruited in coming years. We list, of course, all the regular army, all civilians working for the army, reservists and of course, the thousands of people released from the army whose names we keep for several years both for informational purposes and to provide services. It's a monumental listing, always changing and demanding resources--both financial and personnel. But if we really want to exploit the full potential we have in the State of Israel, in order to meet security needs, it's essential that we do this.

[Question] General Nativ, what are the biggest breakthroughs in the area of manpower, which you might call your "pet" projects, that you'd like to carry through this next year and in years to come?

[Answer] I'd like to see a Copernican revolution in the thought processes on how to use manpower. I am involved in the building and development of arms systems which later have to be adjusted to the people who will operate them. I'd like to see all the designers and builders of weapons systems analyzing the Israeli population and trying to adjust the weapons and the arms systems to the people. In this way we would be able to increase the number of combat units or the number of weapons operators or arms systems, more than we can today.

[Question] For example?

[Answer] For example: Let's say we have rockets which are deployed from the battle field but only people with superior physical fitness can operate them. I'd like to see rockets built which even soldiers who are less physically fit could operate.



The population of Israel is getting older. I'd like to see the possibility of an arms system that could be operated by an older population, so we wouldn't have to take people out of combat units at a relatively early age.

[Question] Will this require a different kind of production on the part of our defense industry?

[Answer] I don't know. But there's no doubt that it would necessitate a different outlook on arms production.

[Question] Would you say that local industry can meet this demand? Can it respond to your wishes?

[Answer] In my opinion, yes. We just have to get used to the idea and start thinking differently.

[Question] Are there existing parallels or examples, in other small countries like Israel, of similar attempts?

[Answer] I don't know, but I'll give you another example. In a test conducted on a model, we discovered that 50 percent of the population has a dominant left eye. But in the Patton tank, all the devices for aiming the cannon are fitted for the right eye. We hadn't realized this and hadn't taken into consideration those people with dominant left eyes. If we were designing tanks differently, we would be able to assign such individuals to a different tank, instead of to a different job.

[Question] General Nativ, what are you placing your faith in at the beginning of this new year?

[Answer] I believe in the Jewish people. I believe in those who have settled here and I believe that they dreamed about and established the State of Israel, and believed in, as I do, those who would follow them, that these future generations would continue to build the state, improve it, make it better.

In this next year, the IDF will be critically evaluated. I hope for all of us, the people of Israel and the IDF--since the IDF is part of the people--that this evaluation will be successful. It will be difficult and painful, but with increased efficiency and new developments, with our "Jewish brains" and other aids which today still appear as abstractions, I'm sure that even with a smaller army we'll be able to establish higher levels of security and peace for the Israeli people in the future.

9811

CSO: 4423/41

## OPPOSITION TO WITHDRAWAL MOUNTS

Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 22 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Nature of 'the Struggle to Stop Withdrawal'"]

[Text] The renewed organization to halt withdrawal from Sinai, accompanied by a great ferment in the settlements of the Yamit area and Ofira, point to the great difficulties awaiting the government in carrying out the withdrawal. Substantial segments of the public are not accepting the resolution to withdraw and are working to torpedo it. External factors in Egypt, the U.S., and throughout the world will certainly understand the difficulties facing the government of a democratic state in carrying out such a step. Yet Israel has taken upon itself the obligation to withdraw within the context of the peace treaty, and it will carrying it out in spite of the difficulties involved, on the basis of full mutuality.

The factors which are organizing the opposition to the withdrawal must also recognize their place and the framework of their activity. With all due respect, the settlement of the Sinai does not have the same significance as settlement to build the land of Israel. This is only a demonstration, and we should not devote to it the resources necessary for a real settlement. Moreover, when we speak of a protest and demonstration against withdrawal, it is a legitimate activity which brings expression to a position held by a part of the public. Such activity should not be opposed. Even renewed settlement of places which are about to be evacuated must be treated with understanding as long as they are not accompanied by illegal activity. There is no place for breaking into structures which have been evacuated and which are the property of the state.

The struggle to halt the withdrawal can be conducted within the framework of propaganda and an effort to persuade the decision makers. Within that framework, it is permissible to hold demonstrations and protests up to a certain limit. But the people who lead such demonstrations have a doubly heavy responsibility: they must explain to the people who are following them that the actions must not deviate from the law and that they must obey the orders of the authorities. One cannot imagine that the demonstrators and the resettlers of the Yamit area or any other place will come into hostile conflict with soldiers of the IDF or others carrying out the orders of the government of Israel. This explanation is needed now at this stage, so that initiators of the struggle and organizers will not later face a situation in which they cannot control their followers, leading to a deterioration of the situation and hostilities between the settlers and the soldiers of the IDF.

7075

CSO: 4423/46

## SINAI SETTLERS STAND JUSTIFIED

Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 26 Oct 81 p 11

[Article by Amos Karmel: "We Need to Struggle"]

[Text] Go to Gaza, and keep traveling in a southwesterly direction, to the Salient, to Moshav Sedot, to the home of Ala and Tsvi (Vito) Weitzman.

Later, after visiting this home, whose owners have surrounded it with lawn, bougenvilla bushes, and vegetation that had never been there before, later you will talk about withdrawal from the Sinai and what it involves in somewhat stronger terms. On 25 April 1982, the Weitzman's will no longer live in the house which they built and cared for, pursuant to the terms of the Camp David agreement. If there are no unforeseen changes for the moment, if the Egyptians play according to the rules of the game, if the Israeli government and the Knesset do not see fit to open the agreement, the members of this family will be forced to celebrate the 34th Independence Day in a different place. And anyone who intends to celebrate the next Independence Day in his own house, anyone who does not fear that he will be uprooted by then from his home, his land, and the trees which he planted--let him not cast stones at them.

And also let him not ignore the truth. The Weitzmans and their friends are not disciples of Rabbi Kahana. They are not stockpiling weapons, and they do not intend to open fire upon or engage in violence against soldiers of the IDF. There may be birds of a different feather in the Salient today, people who hang their claims on religious reasoning and Biblical promises. There are also those who are trying to maximize the reparations which they think are coming to them. Anyone who wants to make life easy for himself can turn to these latter people. Anyone who wants to face up to the challenge of reality, in all of its difficulty, will turn to the former, to Vito and his friends.

With them, the settlers who have not signed any reparations agreement, who have not submitted any account for the years of their lives, their labors, and their dreams in the Salient, one can feel in its full meaning the phrase "do not uproot that which is planted." They planted--just as those before them planted in the Valley of Jezreel and the Valley of Hefer, in the Upper Galilee and in the Aravah, in all of the border districts of the Zionist dream. They planted--for their personal profit but also for a national mission, in the belief that they were creating facts and expanding the map for all of us. They wanted that this planting not be uprooted,

because they feel that such an uprooting will not stop at the Rafiah-Eilat line, because they understand that if it is legitimized, plantings in other regions will be uprooted throughout Israel, and the planting of the "little" state of Israel will be endangered.

It may be said of them that they are a handful. The Bilu pioneers were also a handful, and Degania Alef was built by a handful.

It may be said of them that they do not understand the political processes which are underway in the Middle East. Can anyone who collects all of the Egyptian declarations one by one and ignores the difficult parts contained in them understand these processes any better? Is anyone who ignores all of the weapons stockpiled in Egypt (only against Libya?) and the tunnels which have been so quickly dug beneath the Suez Canal a greater expert?

It may be said about them that the people of Israel subsidized them, that the people of Israel sent them so the people of Israel can remove them from their place. That may be alright for someone who is ready to be used as a pawn on a chess board. It may be alright for someone who proclaims the inviolability of his home and property, which are assured.

And it is also possible to fear together with them. There is not much time until April 1982. Not much time has passed since the signing of the famous Camp David agreements. But the time has been sufficient to establish their fears, and not one question mark has been removed in its course. The famous normalization flows in a one way direction, autonomy is being revealed to be a time bomb which Egypt will explode only after the withdrawal is complete. Israeli honor absorbs blow after blow, the Sinai peninsula will become "Judenrein," in Egypt there are all kinds of unsympathetic eruptions. Responsible leadership would have foreseen all of this from the start and would have avoided a rushed withdrawal in only three years. A responsible leadership would also have viewed differently the very Israeli holding of the Salient and would also have recognized that the seizure of this Salient was the object of all Egyptian intentions. The leadership which we had and have now worked in its own way and created facts in the local and international arena. It is very doubtful whether they can be changed now. It is also very doubtful whether it is possible to find the high mindedness needed to make a revision and a re-examination of the matter.

But it is clear ultimately that the people of Israel very much need the struggle of the Weitzmans of Moshav Sedot and their friends. These people, who are facing the challenge of the order to withdraw--with a commitment not to fight soldiers of the IDF, and with an avoidance of demanding reparations--are the memento which will come through the wound pierced in our flesh by the withdrawal. For the first time in the history of Zionism, flowering settlements will be removed, real roots will be torn up. The wound will be to all of us, not only to those forced to leave Sedot. The recognition of its existence is the first condition for preventing its repetition. And anyone who fears this repetition must strengthen the hand of those isolated people who are standing in the breach today, and protest together with them most vigorously the uprooting of that which has been planted.

7075

CSO: 4423/46

## SHOWDOWN PREDICTED OVER YAMIT WITHDRAWAL

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 26 Oct 81 p 9

[Article by Uzi Benziman: "Chosen Few in Salient"]

[Text] MK's Geulah Kohen and Hanan Porat merely stammered when questioned about the legality of their taking up residence in the Yamit district. Ms Kohen was caught in a high tree: Prime Minister Menahem Begin who once said that there was no illegal settlement in the land of Israel. The stormy representative of Tehiya concluded from this that what is permitted the teacher is also permitted his student. If Mr Begin was once involved in the demonstration of presence in an illegal place of settlement, so she was entitled now to extend her aegis to a similarly illegal act. And Mr Porat searched for an answer to explain the legality of his stay in an open house in the district. The fact that Mr Porat did not forget to mention God several times in his response did not help to erase the impression that standing before us was a sly elected official who was avoiding the truth (Mr Porat attempted to explain how he had obtained a vacant apartment by employing the services of a real estate broker).

Rabbi Drukman as well took a strike at Yamit. At first it was generally believed that this representative of clean hands had settled in a motel at Yamit, but now it is apparent that he found some reason to set himself up in one of the empty apartments there.

At the outset, it should be said that none of these respectable members of Knesset is a criminal. There is no criminal offense in their going south and in settling in empty apartments in the Rafiah Salient. As details are published regarding the circumstances under which each of them found an apartment in the area, the impression is formed that they found methods, if not ruses, which enabled them to settle in the region legally.

It should also be stated that the Law of Immunity for Members of Knesset gives MK's Geulah Kohen, Hanan Porat, and Haim Drukman effective protection in the event that their activity in Yamit did involve some criminal offense, for each of them could claim that their actions in the south were those anticipated by the legislator when he gave members of Knesset broad immunity. For the Knesset had shielded its members with a thick cloak of immunity against any legal action on account of "...expressing an opinion, orally or in writing, or on account of an action committed in or outside of Knesset, if the act involved the expression of an opinion or



an act in carrying out one's duty, or in order to carry out one's duty, as a member of Knesset."

MK's Kohen, Porat, and Drukman have every basis for arguing that their settlement in the Yamit area is within "an action done in order to carry out one's duty as a member of Knesset." Even if it involved a criminal offense (which it does not, as far as is known now), they would be immune from any legal proceedings.

Moreover, there is no basis for complaints against the three, and no reason to be surprised by their actions. They ran in the Knesset elections, bearing the banner of opposition to withdrawal from Sinai. Their move south to the Rafiah Salient is, in their view, a legitimate step of a public figure, just as other members of Knesset have participated in demonstrations of all kinds in matters close to their hearts.

Nevertheless, I am arguing that MK's Kohen, Porat, and Drukman are currently committing a very serious act whose consequences are pregnant with catastrophe. They are granting their imprimatur to an opposition movement whose character points to danger, and which according to early signs may be involved in illegal actions.

Residents of the Yamit area proclaim that the new wave of guests which is settling in their neighborhood is engaged in actions which have the earmarks of underground activity. It does not require a particularly wild imagination to foresee the possibility of opponents to the withdrawal from Sinai taking violent steps, including the use of arms, to resist evacuation. The fact that three members of Knesset go down to the Rafiah Salient, and settle there, on top of the publication of their unambiguous declarations that they are struggling against the completion of the evacuation of Sinai, naturally lends support to those underground activities, even if those three members of Knesset are not actually participating in them or intend to do so. From this point of view, MK's Kohen, Porat, and Drukman are assuming a very heavy responsibility.

The settlement of these three in the Yamit area is wrong for other reasons: the recent elections showed that opposition to withdrawal from Sinai has almost no hold on the electorate. Most of the voters voted for parties which support the Camp David agreements and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. The party of Geulah Kohen and Hanan Porat (with which Rabbi Drukman identifies) succeeded with the greatest difficulty in placing only three of its members in the Knesset. By what moral authority do these three appear now and engage in acts whose purpose is to frustrate the will of the decisive majority of the public?

These three chosen few should also be reminded that in settling in the Yamit area they are working to breach resolutions of the Knesset, which by an overwhelming majority voted for the Camp David agreements and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. Thus, they are setting a miserable example for the readiness of those elected by the people to obey the decisions of the legislature.

It is not redundant to note that most of the settlers of the Rafiah Salient have accepted the necessity for evacuating the region. The new movement to populate Yamit, to which MK's Kohen, Porat, and Drukman have so energetically granted their imprimatur, is to a very great extent an artificial phenomenon which has the character of a demonstration. No one really believes that the three intend to stay

in the area for an extended period of time (in contrast to Yosi Sarid, who in his time decided to go over and live in Kiryat Shmoneh) just as no one considers them to be authentic representatives of the region.

At the same time, this does not minimize the danger inherent in their actions. Even if today, from the point of view of the letter of the law their actions are not illegal, they still strengthen dangerous trends of other people going down to settle in the Salient, which in a half year may develop into a threat to the authority of that honorable institution to which Kohen, Porat, and Drukman were elected, and for which they took the oath of loyalty only four months ago.

7075

CSO: 4423/46

OFIRA COMPENSATION AGREEMENT

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Yosef Waxman: "Ministers Committee and Ofira Settlers Reach Agreement on Compensation"]

[Text] The Special Ministers Committee for Handling Evacuation of the Sinai came to a positive conclusion with the Ofira Settlers Committee regarding the matter of compensation to be paid to settlers of this city upon their evacuation.

Details of the agreement remain secret, but MA'ARIV learned that residents of Ofira will receive 300,000 shekels for replacement apartments, as well as grants called "set up grants" at differing rates, according to the number of years spent in the city until evacuation. The compensation will also include sums for "replacement of business."

Settlers in Ofira living in apartments as renters are not entitled to compensation for the loss of their apartments. However, the Special Ministers Committee, headed by Minister Simcha Ehrlich, summarized in principle that it will be made possible for the residents to purchase apartments after they are evacuated from Ofira.

The quiet negotiations were conducted by the director general of the Prime Ministry, Matityahu Shmuelovitz. He will be reporting details of the agreement today at a press conference in Jerusalem, attended by members of the Ofira Settlers Committee.

The basis for the agreement is a "document of principles" which was developed by Minister of Housing David Levy, with the addition of several supplements already approved by the Special Ministers Committee. One of the ministers who is a member of that committee stated: "The settlers will not get rich, but they will not be left with losses."

The Ofira Settlers Committee represents all of the residents of the city, and there are no residents who are opposed to the withdrawal and who do not want to accept the compensation.

It was also learned from the Ministers Committee that the agreement reached with the Ofira Settlers Committee will serve as a precedent for Yamit in negotiations with its residents. Those talks had broken off some time ago, but will be renewed

this week. It is estimated that the negotiations with Yamit business owners will be very difficult because their demands are far higher than anything the government is willing to offer.

The director general of the Prime Ministry, Matityahu Shmuelovitz told MA'ARIV last night that he had prepared an account of compensation for all residents of Yamit, and anyone who did not accept it would not get one cent after the evacuation.

7075

CSO: 4423/46

NEW PRESS LAW, PROVISIONS ARE DRAFTED

Text of Article 35 (bis)

Kuwait AL-TALI'AH in Arabic No 716, 4 Nov 81 p 13

[Text] Without violating the measures stipulated in this or any other law, it is permissible, by decree of the Council of Ministers, to suspend a newspaper for a period not to exceed 2 years or cancel its permit if it is proved that it has served the interests of a foreign country or body : that its policies have been at variance with the national interest, or if it seems that it has received any aid, assistance or benefit in any form whatever for any reason under any excuse or designation from any foreign country or body and has received it without permission from the Ministry of Information.

It is also permissible, in cases of utmost urgency, to suspend the issuance of a paper by decree of the minister of information for a period not to exceed 3 months.

No newspaper may publish any announcement or statement from a foreign country or body before the Ministry of Information gives its agreement.

It is permissible to protest the shutdown, cancellation or suspension decree before the Council of Ministers within 2 weeks of the conveyance of the decree to the owner of the paper. His decision on the protest will be final.

New Draft Press Law

Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 5 Nov 81 pp 5, 19

/Text/ The Committee on Education and Culture of the National Assembly has begun discussing the draft of the new Press Law which has been submitted to it in urgent form. The draft contains a number of important sections, including the establishment of a national press council and new laws for newspaper owners and editors.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM is publishing the text of the draft of the new law:

After reading Articles 36 and 37 of the constitution; Law Three for 1961 issuing the Press and Publication Law and the laws amending that; Law 16 for 1960 issuing the Penal Code and the laws amending that; Law 17 for 1960 issuing the Law on



Penal Measures and Trials and the laws amending that; Law 31 for 1971 amending certain provisions of the Penal Code; and Law 38 for 1980 issuing the Law on Civil and Commercial cases: the National Assembly has agreed to the law whose text follows, and we have approved and issued it.

## Section One Provisions Bearing on Publications

### Chapter One Definition of Terms

Article One. In applying the provisions of this law, the word "publications" means all books, sketches, musical works, photographs or other modes of expressing opinions, be they printed, drawn, portrayed or recorded, if they can be the subject of transactions.

The word "transaction" means the sale, offering for sale, distribution, affixation to walls, presentation on the sides of buildings of publications or any other action which would place those publications at the disposal of a number of people in any manner.

The word "newspaper" means newspapers, magazines and also any publication issued in a periodic manner in anyone's name at regular or irregular times.

The word "press" means any machine, group of machines or device prepared to print words, drawings, pictures or voices for purposes of publishing them or conducting transactions in them. This description does not include devices prepared for photography, tape recording, video recording, ordinary typewriters or equipment used to make copies of documents, if that is for personal use.

The word "publisher" means the natural or legal person who takes charge of publishing any printed material.

The word "bookshop" means any organization which professionally engages the commerce of printed materials of various forms.

### Chapter Two On Presses and the Issuance of Printed Matter

Article Two. No one may own or operate a printing press unless he is a Kuwaiti individual or company and it is a condition that a permit for that be acquired from the Ministry of Information. The application for the permit must contain:

1. The name of the owner of the press, his surname, his nationality and his place of residence.
2. The name of the manager responsible for managing the press, his surname, his nationality and his place of residence.
3. The name of the press, its location, and the type and description of the machinery used in it.

All changes in this data must be conveyed in writing to the Ministry of Information within 15 days of their occurrence.

Article Three. The owner of a press may transfer ownership of it to others upon receipt of written agreement from the Ministry of Information, in accordance with an application he presents, containing the name and surname of the person to whom the ownership is to be transferred, his nationality and place of residence.

The new owner will take the place of the former owner with regard to the stipulations of this law as soon as the abovementioned agreement is issued.

In the event the owner of the press dies, his heirs must inform the Ministry of Information of that in writing within 3 months of the date of the death and they must obtain a transfer of the permit in their name if they wish to continue this activity.

Article Four. The owner or responsible manager of the press must keep a register in which he sets down, in sequence, the titles of the publications prepared to be printed, the names of their publishers, and the number of copies of them that are printed.

This register must be presented to the administrative and judiciary authorities upon every request.

Article Five. The first or last page of each publication must contain mention of the name of the author, the name of the press, the name and address of the publisher and the date of publication. Publications of a personal or commercial nature will be exempted from this.

If the publication does not consist of pages, this data will be mentioned in clear fashion on the cover or receptacle containing the publication.

Article Six. The owner or responsible manager of the press must deposit three copies of each publication as soon as it is issued with the Ministry of Information and two copies with the main public library, and two copies of publications related to religious affairs with the Ministry of Religious Endowments and Islamic Affairs. A receipt will be given for this deposit. Periodic publications or those of a private or commercial character will be exempted from this.

Article Seven. Before proceeding to issue any periodic publication, the owner or responsible manager of the press must send written notification of that to the Ministry of Information.

Article Eight. Before printing any publication belonging to a foreign body or committee or foreign individual, the owner or responsible manager of the press must obtain prior permission from the Ministry of Information. The ministry will issue its decision on the application within 15 days of the date on which it is presented.

Article Nine. The owner or responsible manager of a press may not reprint a publication in which transactions are forbidden and it may not print a periodic

publication which does not have a permit, whose permit is to be abrogated or suspended, or whose issuance is to be stopped.

Article 10. Persons committing any violation of the provisions of the foregoing articles will be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed 6 months and a fine not to exceed 1,000 dinars, or either of these two punishments, although it may be ruled that the press is to be shut down and the publications confiscated.

### Chapter Three On Transactions in Publications

Article 11. No publications may be the subject of transactions unless prior permission for that is obtained from the Ministry of Information.

One may not open or manage a bookshop unless a permit to do so has been obtained from the Ministry of Information. The minister of information will issue a decree regulating these permits and the rules and conditions for granting and withdrawing them.

Article 12. The publishers and everyone proceeding to engage in transactions of publications must deposit two copies of the publication with the Ministry of Information before offering it for transaction.

Importers of publications must make such deposits in the case of publications printed abroad. These copies may be returned after agreement on the conduct of transactions in the publication is given.

Publishers and importers must deposit two copies of each publication on religious matters with the Ministry of Religious Endowments and Islamic Affairs.

Article 13. The minister of information may by his own decree prohibit transactions in copies or issues of any publication if transactions in them will have the effect of infringing on security, on Kuwait's relations with other Arab, Islamic or friendly countries, or the sanctity of religions, the public interest or morality.

Article 14. It is permissible, in order to preserve public order or morality, the sanctity of religion or other considerations related to the public interest, to prohibit any publication issued abroad from entering and being the subject of transactions in Kuwait. This prohibition will be by decree of the minister of information.

Article 15. Copies of every publication which is to be prohibited from entering or being the subject of transactions will be seized and confiscated in accordance with the two preceding articles and no compensation may be requested for that.

Article 16. Anyone opening or running a bookstore without a permit or publishing or conducting transactions in publications in which transactions are not permitted, on the prohibition of whose entry or transaction in the country a decree has been issued, or whose copies have been confiscated in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article will be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed 1 year and a fine not to exceed 2,000 dinars, or either of the two penalties.

## **Section Two**

### **Provisions Bearing on Newspapers**

**Article 17. It is conditional that the owner of the newspaper be:**

- 1. Kuwaiti by nationality and resident in Kuwait. Periodic publications issued by diplomatic and consular missions and publications by foreign news agencies permitted to operate in Kuwait will be exempted from that.**
- 2. No less than 25 calendar years of age.**
- 3. Totally qualified.**
- 4. Of good conduct and proper reputation; he must not have had a sentence issued against him for a crime deleterious to honor and trust, unless his consideration is restored to him.**
- 5. Not an employee with a foreign country or a non-Kuwaiti company.**

**Article 18. Every newspaper must have a responsible editor in chief who will actually supervise all its contents, or a number of responsible editors each of whom will actually supervise one of its specific sections. The owner of the newspaper may be an editor in chief or responsible editor if he possesses the conditions stipulated in this law.**

**Article 19. Above and beyond the conditions that the owner of the newspaper must meet, the two following conditions must be met by the editors in chief or responsible editors:**

- 1. They must not occupy public positions or be members of the National Assembly.**
- 2. They must possess an adequate amount of culture and scholarly experience to engage in the profession.**

**Article 20. It is conditional that any editor or writer working on any newspaper be:**

- 1. Fully qualified.**
- 2. Of good conduct and of proper reputation; he must not have had a sentence issued against him /for a crime/ prejudicial to honor and trust.**
- 3. Not an employee of a foreign country or a non-Kuwaiti company.**
- 4. Not be occupying a public position.**
- 5. Be registered by the authorities regulating journalistic activity in their own country if they are non-Kuwaiti, for a period of no less than 5 years before**



starting their work in Kuwait. If there are no authorities regulating journalistic activity in their country they must have been employees in one of their countries' newspapers for a period of at least 5 years before beginning their work in Kuwait or have worked with Kuwaiti newspapers for a period of no less than 5 years before the issuance of this law.

6. In receipt of permission from the Ministry of Information to work as a journalist.

In applying this stipulation, "editor" or "writer" means anyone who works in a regular, even if not permanent, fashion, in editing, guiding or coordinating one or numerous newspapers or in obtaining information for them.

Anyone who works as an editor or writer on a newspaper without obtaining permission to do so from the Ministry of Information will be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed 1 month and a fine not to exceed 500 dinars, or one of these two penalties.

Article 21. A newspaper may not be issued until a permit to issue it has been given by the Ministry of Information. Any newspaper that is issued without a permit will be seized and administratively confiscated, its editors, publishers and printers will be punished by imprisonment for a period of not more than 2 years and a fine not to exceed 5,000 dinars, and it may be ruled that the machinery and equipment used in printing and publishing it will be confiscated.

Article 22. Anyone who wants to issue a newspaper must present the Ministry of Information a written application containing the following data:

1. The name, surname, place of residence and nationality of the person applying for the permit. In the event the applicant is a company, society or club committee, that will appear in the application which will be accompanied by an approved copy of its charter, and it will mention the name, surname, nationality and place of residence of this body.
2. The name of the editor in chief or responsible editors and publishers, if they exist, the surname of each, and his age, nationality, place of residence and qualifications.
3. The name of the newspaper, the language in which it is to be printed, the dates of its issuance, its title and its description.
4. A statement on whether the paper is political or non-political.
5. The name of the press in which the paper is to be printed.

The owner of the paper, the editor in chief or responsible editors and the publisher, if he exists, must sign the application, and they will be given receipts for this application.



Article 23. The minister of information may decide to accept or reject the application within a period not to exceed 30 days of the date of submission of the application, providing all the conditions stipulated in the foregoing article are met.

If this period of 30 days elapses and the minister has not issued his decree, the application will be considered rejected.

The applicant may protest the rejection decree before the Council of Ministers within 30 days of the date of the decree of the explicit or implicit rejection. The council's decree on the protest will be final.

Article 24. The owner of the paper must present the Ministry of Information before the paper is issued a cash or bank guarantee of 10,000 Kuwaiti dinars, if it is a daily paper, or 5,000 dinars if it is not daily, as a bond for the fines expenses that may be ruled on regarding him. Every /subsequent/ deficit in the amount of the bond must be made up within 15 days of the date of verdicts, or the issuance of the newspaper will be suspended by decree of the minister of information. It will also be suspended if the bond is not sufficient to pay the amounts that are the subject of verdicts, until the payments are completed.

In the event the newspaper is permanently shut down or its permit is abrogated, the owner of the paper will be given back the bond stipulated in the preceding paragraph or the remainder of it, after a month has elapsed after the date of the shut-down or abrogation of the permit.

Article 25. The name of the owner, editor in chief or responsible editor, press on which it is printed, the date and location of the issuance of each number, the price of a single copy of each number and the cost of subscriptions must be noted in a prominent place on the first or last page of each newspaper.

Article 26. The editor in chief of the newspaper or the responsible editor must be careful to have the signature on the articles or drawings he publishes in the true name of the writer of the article or the drawer of the picture, although it may be signed by a pen name or alias if the editor in chief of the paper or the responsible editor has notified the Ministry of Information, before it is used, of the real name of the person possessing the pen name or alias.

Article 27. The owner of the newspaper must deposit two copies of each issue as soon as it appears with the Ministry of Information and the main public library. He will be given a receipt for this deposit.

Article 28. All changes in data included in the application for a permit to issue a newspaper must be conveyed to the Ministry of Information in writing at least 8 days before they are made, unless they occur unexpectedly, in which case notification of them must be given within 8 days of their occurrence. It is permissible for any newspaper whose issuance continues without attention to the provisions of the preceding paragraph to be suspended until the measures stipulated in it are completed.

Article 29. The owner of the newspaper may, upon written agreement of the Ministry of Information, relinquish ownership of the paper to others who meet the conditions stated in this law. In this case he may take back the sum or remainder of the sum of the bond which he paid. The new owner will take the old one's place regarding all the stipulations in this law as soon as the abovementioned agreement is issued.

The agreement of the Ministry of Information is also a condition for all changes in the person of the editor in chief or responsible editor, dates of issuance, or character of the paper, if this latter change has the effect of transforming a non-political paper into a political one or vice versa.

Article 30. Following written agreement of the Ministry of Information, it is permissible to issue a supplement to the paper on the same day as the paper to which it is supplementary is issued. It is a condition of the supplement that it contain the same name and data and that it be subject to the provisions to which the paper is subject, provided that issuance of the supplement not be repeated more than once a week in the case of a daily paper or twice a month in the case of a monthly paper and that it be sold along with the paper at no extra price.

Article 31. The newspaper's permit will be abrogated in the following cases:

1. If after 6 months have elapsed from the date of issuance of the permit the paper that has been granted a permit has not appeared or its owner has failed to pay the bond stipulated in Article 31 or has demanded to have the permit abrogated.
2. If a daily newspaper has ceased to be issued for a period of 7 consecutive days or 30 days in a single year without a legitimate excuse, or if a non-daily newspaper has ceased to be issued for four successive issues without legitimate excuse.
3. If it appears that all or some of the conditions stipulated in Article 24 of this law do not apply to the owner of the newspaper, or he no longer meets them.
4. If the editor in chief or responsible editor ceases to meet any of the conditions stipulated in Article 26 and the owner of the newspaper does not substitute someone else who meets these conditions within a period of time to be stipulated by the Ministry of Information.
5. If the owner of the newspaper is a fictitious person and his legal personality has been abrogated.
6. If the owner of the newspaper dies and it is not feasible for his heirs to issue the newspaper regularly within a year of the date of death. In any case, a decree on the abrogation will be issued by the minister of information, in execution of this article, and it will be published in AL-JARIDAH AL-RASMIYAH.

Article 32. Foreign diplomatic and consular delegations to the state of Kuwait may issue and distribute periodic publications in accordance with a permit from the Ministry of Information, with the agreement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on a basis of reciprocity. It is a condition that five copies of each publication

be deposited with the Ministry of Information and a similar number with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before it is distributed.

The minister of information may, by agreement of the foreign minister, abrogate the permit if the provisions of the abovementioned paragraph are violated, if the publication is published after intervention in the domestic affairs of Kuwait or in criticism of its political, social or economic system, or if it publishes material whose contents are prohibited in accordance with the provisions of this law.

### Section Three

#### On Crimes That Occur Through Publication in Papers and other Publications

Article 33. Without prejudice to any more severe punishment stipulated in the Penal Code, the following crimes will be punishable by the stipulated punishments, and subsequent and supplementary punishments stipulated in Article 41 of this law will be added to them in the Penal Code, if such crimes are committed by a publication.

Article 34. Publication of anything will be prohibited if it has the effect of:

1. Exposing the religion of the state, or the values and pillars of the religion, to calumny or criticism.
2. Exposing the ruler to criticism, directing blame at any act of the government or casting responsibility on it.
3. Inciting the commission of crimes of murder, theft or arson or crimes prejudicial to the security of the state, if such provocation does not lead to any results. Any violation of this prohibition will be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed 1 year and a fine not to exceed 2,000 dinars, or either of these two penalties.

Article 35. Publication of anything will be prohibited if it has the effect of:

1. Provoking hatred or ridicule of a faction or factions of the public, if such provocation will have the effect of infringing public security or propagating a spirit of divisiveness within the society.
2. Contradicting public morality or infringing on the dignity or private lives of persons.
3. Inciting disobedience to the laws or approving a matter which is considered a felony or misdemeanor in the eyes of the law.
4. Affronting the integrity of relations with Arab or Islamic countries. Violations of this prohibition will be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed 6 months and a fine not to exceed 2,000 dinars, or either of these two penalties.

Article 36. Publications that contain the following will be punished by the penalties stipulated in the preceding article:

1. Improprieties against the head of an Arab or Islamic state or any other country which has diplomatic relations with the state of Kuwait.
2. Showing contempt or disdain for the National Assembly, the courts or other authorities of order.
3. Publishing false news or fabricated or forged papers based on ill will toward others, when such publication has the effect of offending public security or causing harm to the public interest.
4. Publishing news on secret official communications or data bearing on the armed forces or state security if their dissemination will result in harm to the public interest, or news whose publication the government has prohibited. The punishment will be doubled if the crime is committed in time of war or during partial or total mobilization of the army.

Criminal measures may be taken regarding the cases stipulated in Paragraph Two of this article only in accordance with a request by the head of the authority or body concerned.

Article 37. Publication of the following will be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed 3 months and a fine not to exceed 500 dinars, or either of these two fines:

1. Proceedings in judiciary cases which the court has decided to hear in secret session, or publication of proceedings in open sessions in a distorted manner based on ill will.
2. Proceedings of sessions of the Council of Ministers, without permission.
3. Proceedings of secret sessions of legislative councils or publication of proceedings of their open sessions in a distorted manner based on ill will.
4. Sentences issued concerning crimes of fornication, assault on personal honor, or incitement to immorality and licentiousness.
5. News on any crime on which the authorities competent to conduct investigations have determined that it is appropriate to prohibit the publication of news.
6. News which will have the effect of affecting the value of domestic currency or disturbing thoughts about the country's economic state, or news of the bankruptcy of merchants or commercial and exchange shops, without special permission from the competent court.
7. Material containing improprieties against representatives of foreign countries accredited to the state of Kuwait because of acts related to their job.



8. Any articles or pictures containing material provocative to the appetites or inciting debauchery or immorality.

9. Any declaration or statement by a foreign government, person or authority, before the Ministry of Information gives agreement.

Article 38. If slander is published against the acts of a public employee or a person possessing the character of a public representative or assigned to public service which entails calumny against him, the editor in chief and writer of the article will be punished by the penalty for slander stipulated in the Penal Code, unless his good will is established on the basis of his belief in the truth of the episodes he documents and his belief is founded on transmitted causes following investigation and proof, his intention merely to protect the public interest, and the fact that in what he issued he confined himself to the degree required by the public interest.

Article 39. The material stipulated in the preceding articles will not be exempted from criminal responsibility if it is founded on writings, drawings, pictures, symbols or other modes of expression that were quoted or translated from publications issued in Kuwait or abroad or founded on the fact that it has not added to the repetition of rumors or tales about other people.

Article 40. Without prejudice to the criminal responsibility relative to the writers of articles or authors or persons making drawings or other forms of expression, the editor in chief or responsible for the section in which the publication occurred, if there is no editor in chief, will be punished in his capacity as the original committer of the crimes committed by means of the papers.

Article 41. If the editor in chief or responsible editor is convicted for the crime of publication committed by the newspaper, the court may rule that the newspaper is to be shut down for a period not to exceed 3 months.

If a sentence is given twice against the editor in chief or editor responsible for the same paper for one of the abovementioned crimes which occurred in the year following the issuance of the previous verdict the verdict will be that the paper is to be shut down for a period not to exceed 6 months and it may be ruled that the permit be abrogated. It will not be permissible to carry out a verdict of a shut-down or abrogation of the permit of a paper unless the verdict has become final. In all cases it will require the confiscation of the issue published and the seizure and elimination of the originals and matrices.

#### Section Four On Criminal Procedures and Trials

Article 42. Crimes on publication through newspapers and other publications will be subject to the Law on Penal Procedures and Trials, with attention to the provisions of the following articles:

Article 43. The crimes referred to in the preceding article will be reviewed by the felony department of the comprehensive court.



Article 44. The chief of the felony department may, on the basis of a request by the office of the public prosecutor or a request by the plaintiff or the Ministry of Information, order the temporary suspension of issuance of the paper if it publishes material whose publication is considered a crime, within the period of investigation and trial, provided that the period of the temporary suspension not exceed 3 months which may be extended for another corresponding period by decree of the chief of the felony court after the statements of the editor in chief of the newspaper have been heard.

Article 45. Suits for crimes listed in Section Three of this law will not be filed if 6 months have elapsed since the date of publication.

With respect to the statute of limitations on civil cases, the provisions bearing on compensation for illegal activity will be observed.

Article 46. Investigation into the crimes committed in violation of this law and their disposition will automatically be the area of competence of the office of the public prosecutor, or on the basis of a request from the Ministry of Information, the plaintiff or any other body stipulated in this law, with attention to the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 36.

Article 47. In the event a guilty verdict is reached on a crime committed through publication by means of the newspapers, the court issuing the verdict will, in its verdict, order the publication of said verdict in full or publication of a summary of it in the issue following the issuance of the verdict, in the same place in which the article subject to the censure was published, and in the same type /style and size/.

Article 48. The importers, printers and dealers will be punished in the capacity of actual perpetrators in cases where newspapers or publications that are the subject of censure were published abroad, and in all cases where one cannot identify the author or publisher.

#### Section Five Concluding Provisions

Article 49. It is permissible to offer financial support to newspapers to help them perform their mission. A decree will be issued by the Council of Ministers specifying the value of such support and the rules and conditions for granting it.

Article 50. A national press council will be established and a decree forming it will be issued by the Council of Ministers.

Article 51. The Ministry of Information may warn a newspaper if it publishes anything that violates the provisions of this law or the provisions of the Penal Code, and the official editor in chief must publish the text of the warning in the first issue that appears after he is notified of it.

This warning will not prevent the imposition of punishment stipulated in this law on a basis of the subject of the warning.

Article 52. The owner of the newspaper must keep regular ledgers showing the accounts of the newspaper, the sources of its revenues, and a statement on its expenditures, along with corroborating documents.

A decree will be issued by the minister of information on the system for these ledgers and the ministry's method for auditing them.

Article 53. If it is proved that the newspaper serves the interests of a foreign state of body or that its policy conflicts with the national interest, or if it appears that it has obtained aid, assistance or benefit in any form, for any reason, under any pretext or title, from any foreign body without permission from the Ministry of Information, the chief of the comprehensive court or whoever assumes his position may, in accordance with a request in the form of a petition presented to him by the minister of information, issue a decree suspending the newspaper for a period not to exceed 60 days. The chief of the court will issue his order on the petition on the day following its presentation at the latest, and it will not be necessary to mention the causes on which the order was based.

If an order rejecting his request is issued, the minister may make a protest, as may the person against whom the order is issued, before the comprehensive court. The protest will be through the customary procedures for presenting cases within a week of the issuance of the order, in the case of the minister, or within a week of its declaration and execution, in the case of the person against whom the order was issued.

The verdict regarding the protest may be contested by the contestation procedures stipulated for the provisions.

Article 54. If a newspaper is suspended or shut down, or its permit is abrogated, and it continues to appear in spite of that, the owner of the paper and its editor in chief, in their capacity as the original perpetrators, will be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed 2 years.

Article 55. Official warnings and instructions will be considered to have been conveyed to the owner of the paper or the editor in chief by the mere submission of them to him or their affixation on the door of the building which is used for the paper's management.

Article 56. The competent authorities may demand that any paper publish any correction or disavowal sent to it and the newspaper must proceed to publish that correction or disavowal in its next issue in the same place and in the same type /style and size/ as that in which it published the material subject to the correction or disavowal.

Article 57. Anyone mentioned or referred to in an item of news or article, or other material published by a newspaper, will have the right to reply in the manner stated in the preceding article, provided that that be done through the Ministry of Information.

If a person possessing the right to reply dies, this right will be transmitted to his heirs, provided that the heirs, or one of them, exercise it once /only/. The heirs will also have the right to reply to an item of news or article published regarding a person who has left them a legacy, following his death.

Publication will be free of charge if it does not exceed double the /size of/ the abovementioned article. If it does exceed double /its size/, the editor in chief will have the right to demand the publication fee for the excess size, in accordance with the advertising rates, from the person involved prior to publication.

Article 58. The Ministry of Information will have the right to refuse to publish a reply, correction or disavowal in the following cases:

1. If the reply or disavowal is written in a language different from that in which the article or item of news protested against was published.
2. If the reply is in violation of the law or contains statements which are contradictory to morals or demeaning to individuals, or any other statement whose publication would be a violation of responsibility.
3. If the reply is received after 3 months have elapsed since the publication of the article or item of news protested against.

Article 59. All official statements received by the paper a reasonable time before it is printed must be published in full in the first issue released.

Article 60. Correspondents of foreign magazines, newspapers or news agencies may not exercise their activity in Kuwait before they receive permission to do so from the Ministry of Information. The permission will be for a period of 1 year and may be renewed.

The minister of information may warn a correspondent of foreign newspapers or magazines or the representative of a foreign news agency if it appears that the news he publishes entails exaggeration, variance /with the facts/, deception or distortion, and if he repeats that the permission granted to him may be withdrawn by decree of the minister.

Article 61. The provisions of this law will not apply to publications issued by the government or by its departments, organizations or general authorities.

A decree will be issued by the Council of Ministers setting forth the rules, conditions and procedures for issuing these publications.

Article 62. The minister of information will issue a decree identifying the employees of the Ministry of Information or other ministries who will have the right to enter presses, bookstores, publishing houses or publication sales and distribution shops in order to investigate the execution of this law and control the violations that occur and who may read ledgers, papers and records and write up the minutes necessary for that.

Article 63. Law Three for 1961 issuing the Press and Publications Law and the laws amending that will be abrogated.

Article 64. All persons whom this law has required to obtain permits or permission to engage in their profession must present an application within 2 months of the date on which this law goes into effect in order to acquire such a permit or permission; if they are not issued the permit or permission within 3 months of the date of presentation of the application it will be considered that the application has been rejected.

Article 65. The prime minister and the ministers, each within his area of competence, must carry this law out and it will be in effect 3 months after the date on which it is published in AL-JARIDAH AL-RASMIYAH.

/Signed/ The Ruler of Kuwait

Jabir al-Ahmad

11887

CSO: 4404/144

## BRIEFS

OIL RESERVES--Oil authorities in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are putting the final touches to a plan for a daily program to increase the ability to extract crude oil from Libyan reserves from 24 billion to 31 billion barrels (29-plus percent). The plan has two stages: the first would begin in early 1982 for a 3-year period, aimed at achieving the optimum extraction methods for each oil field; the second would continue for 10 to 15 years. The plan will cost about \$1 billion and possibly could go a little higher. However, that is only a fraction of the gain that the plan is expected to achieve, i.e., 7 billion barrels of crude oil whose current price would amount to about \$275 billion . [Text] [Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic No 240, 26 Sep 81 p 47] 7005

CSO: 4504/21



NEW MINISTER OF INTERIOR OUTLINES MINISTRY'S RESPONSIBILITIES, TASKS

Aden 14 UKTUBAR in Arabic 7 Oct 81 p 3

[Interview with Muhammad 'Abdallah Buttani, PDRY minister of interior, by 'Abd al-Basit Sururi: "Any Act Violating Law Is Hostile Sabotage Act and Its Perpetrators Must Shoulder Responsibility for Their Illegal Acts; We Will not Be Tolerant Toward Any Soldier Who Fails To Carry out His Duties; Our Responsibility Is To Strengthen Role of Police so as To Strengthen Party's Role; We must Protect Our Citizens Against Falling Into Swamp of Crime; Whoever Gambles on Abandoning His Honor as Citizen Gambles on Abandoning Honor of Belonging to Yemeni Homeland"]

[Text] Comrade Muhammad 'Abdallah Buttani, candidate member of the Central Committee and minister of interior, is not new to his field of work in the Ministry of Interior. He has lived with many of the events encountered by the Ministry of Interior, has moved within the ministry's various sections like any other soldier: and has shouldered various responsibilities in this ministry until he attained the rank of colonel. In the latest session of the Central Committee, he was entrusted with the enormous responsibilities devolving on the Ministry of Interior.

I have met him at his office in the Ministry of Interior where he gave 14 OKTUBAR this exclusive interview, in which he deals with the current and future issues. Because of the importance of this interview, we publish here its full text:

[Question] Our battle against the enemies of our homeland, our people and our national regime is as continuous as it is changing. This battle assumes several forms. From independence to the present, our country has encountered many battles, battles that have given us confidence in our ability for continuous confrontation and for triumphing in confrontation. This will make our enemies resort to other means and methods. Can you tell us about the means to which our enemies may resort in the future?

[Answer] Our battles against the enemies of our homeland, our people and our national regime cannot be limited to one form. As you have said, these battles are continuous and changing with the change in conditions, circumstances and given facts and with the internal and external change in the balance of power. We must not forget that the new forms taken by our battle against our enemies do not at all eliminate the previous forms because all that happens in the course of the struggle is that what had been a subsidiary form in the past may become under future conditions a major form that determines the struggle until the final and decisive victory.

We have had numerous battles with our enemies since independence. They have been military battles mainly. Despite the collaboration among the enemies and despite the enemies' weapons and equipment, we have triumphed against them. This is a distinguishing mark underlining our people's modern history. This does not mean that our battle against the enemies had ended. Rather, this battle has intensified and become more ferocious. But this battle no longer assumes primarily a military form because this form has become subsidiary as a result of the development of the struggle.

This doesn't mean that the military element has ended. We never doubt that this element will be used at any opportunity given a change in the conditions that now obstruct its use because of several factors, the most important of which is the fact that in the wake of all the victories it has scored at various levels, our regime has turned into a political, social and military force that cannot be ignored when analyzing the area situation.

Second--and this is important--the international balance of power is turning in favor of the three elements of the international revolution now represented by weighty political, social and military forces that cannot be ignored either.

Third, not only is our democratic, progressive and national regime an important and effective part of the three elements of the international revolution but it is also linked by the strongest ties to those forces that support and back our revolution and our people's progress.

Because of all of this and because of factors connected with the local, Arab and international political and military realities, the enemy--despite his ferocity and his desire to perpetrate military aggression against our regime--gives priority to political, ideological and economic activity, considering that economic (conditions) play the decisive role.

Through this form of sabotage, in which the enemy may be able to engage within the framework of our economic conditions, not only will this enemy inflict direct, immediate damage, but it will seek primarily to undermine the foundations on which our national economy is based. Consequently, the enemy will also take aim at our ideological option and our political course and will realize its goal of shaking our democratic, progressive and national regime and of stripping this regime of the historic gains achieved in our people's modern history. From this we understand why our battles with the hostile forces are not battles that take a single form and shape but battles that assume numerous forms and are fought on various fronts and with various weapons, mentalities and calculations. All these elements unite and act collectively. The change in given facts and in the balance of power is what makes one of these forms gain ascendancy over the others and become the main form of the battle under the new conditions.

On this basis, our responsibility as Yemenis, as strugglers and as state officials under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party is determined vis-a-vis our democratic, progressive and national regime. The first of these responsibilities is to rise with our awareness, our views, our method of work and our relations to the level of the extremely significant complexities necessitated by our struggle to foil the enemies' schemes. We should also comprehend more precisely and profoundly the kinds of weapons that we must use within the framework of this great qualitative

struggle. We should also understand how we must fight because courage, loyalty and martyrdom are no longer adequate qualities for the struggler under the current conditions and in future years and decades. There has to be broad knowledge and methodical awareness. There has to be job and vocational training. Along with the other comrades and within the framework of our party's options and course, we must be able not only to know the current developments and changes but also to get hold of the threads of the movement and to direct this movement toward the right course.

[Question] What the enemies aim at is our regime, its options and its course. In this regard, these enemies exert efforts to carry out economic and social sabotage attempts to shake the domestic front, having failed to shake the military front. How can such attempts be confronted and what are our responsibilities as citizens in this regard?

[Answer] Our national regime, with its options, course and form of ownership, with its production relations, with its military and civilian establishments, with its pattern of leadership and with the fundamental principles on which it has relied and continues to rely for its existence, entrenchment and development, is exactly what our enemies, with their various inclinations, seek and what they are working day and night to strike and eliminate.

I must say here without the risk of exaggeration that where the public and cooperative sectors fail or falter in entrenching their roots and in carrying out the tasks entrusted to them, where planning and programming fail, where the agencies, establishments and sectors fail to carry out their responsibilities in the required manner, where a negative attitude toward work prevails, where there is a lack of creative and firm implementation of the laws and the regulations and where this begins to be tied to embezzlement and theft, to illicit profit, to graft, to the black market, to the smuggling of essential goods and of currency, to the smuggling of cadres, to the violation of laws, to the misapplication of power and to indifference toward public monies and properties--where all or part of this happens, it must be understood that the enemy exists there. To put it more precisely, these acts--whether they are big or small or committed intentionally or unintentionally--serve the enemies of our national regime and realize, collectively or individually, their schemes, which seek to foil our experience and to bring the wheel of the Yemeni revolution to a halt.

This is on the one hand. On the other hand, the issue concerns our attitude toward the responsibilities entrusted to us and our position toward the tasks assigned to us. Inasmuch as we fail to respect these responsibilities, inasmuch as we approach our responsibilities lightly and inasmuch as we fail to carry out our tasks or carry them out in a unprofessional manner lacking patriotism and loyalty, so much will we ultimately serve our enemies. This means that we, as a party, as agencies and as popular organizations, face a responsibility that is defined practically and tangibly in confronting firmly and immediately all the illegal acts, regardless of how small they are and regardless of their intentions and purposes, because every act violating the law is a hostile act of sabotage. Any tolerance of laxity in this regard in no way serves the issue of legitimacy in the country. I must assert that those who follow courses of behavior conflicting with the honor of responsibility and the honor of belonging to the homeland must shoulder full responsibility for their illegal acts because the national duties and the individual and collective rights emanating from them are defined in the constitution and detailed in the new laws that are in force in the country.

[Question] Our country's constitution has included the citizens in responsibility for developing the country's national economy side by side with the state. Many of the articles of the constitution define these responsibilities. So how do you view acts of smuggling, the black market, graft and violation of the laws and why do such illegal acts and practices that curtail the development of this economy take place?

[Answer] Article 12 of Section 1 of Chapter 1 of our country's constitution defines the responsibility of the state and, consequently, the responsibility of the people in the sphere of economic building and of social development. Constitutionally, this is a responsibility as much as it is a commitment. As agencies, establishments, organizations, sectors and a people, we are constitutionally committed to shouldering this responsibility and shouldering its consequences. Therefore, any negligence or any tardiness in carrying out this responsibility cannot and should not, regardless of the justifications, be viewed as anything but a violation of the constitution. Only from this angle should we view the acts of embezzlement, of making illicit profit from public monies and similar acts.

Article 13 of Section 2 of Chapter 1 of the constitution also makes it clear that collective property must not be used for personal purposes. On the contrary, Article 7 of Section 2 of Chapter 2 of the constitution requires every citizen to bolster, protect and develop collective ownership in its capacity as the material base for the country's democratic national development.

Thus, we must view in the same degree acts that violate or circumvent the law and acts of smuggling, black marketeering, graft and so forth.

This is our responsibility and we must carry it out in full because at the same time, the constitution has defined the duties and detailed the binding individual and collective responsibility. It has defined the state's responsibility toward the citizens as a binding responsibility that finds its embodiment in the guaranteed constitutional rights. Every citizen has the right to work, to education, to medical care, to freedom of belief, to scientific research, to [free] expression, to training, to resort to the judiciary, to compensation, to free travel, to participation in formulation of the country's political and economic life, the right to welfare and to a safe and secure life in old age and the right to a secure childhood up to the age of adulthood.

We thus find that there is nothing vague or indeterminate insofar as responsibility is concerned. As long as the responsibility is defined, the duties detailed and the rights clear, then why do such acts take place and why do all these illegal practices exist?

The answer once again is that inasmuch as these acts are no more than the acts of specific persons, then these persons are fully responsible for their acts. Inasmuch as such acts are considered illegal acts, then the law must take its course so as to protect our national economy and our development. But how can the law take its course and under what canopy?

This issue leads us to the question of control. If the popular organizations, other organizations and department leaders fail to carry out their duties as they should



and as defined in our party's literature and documents, then such illegal acts and practices will inevitably emerge. It is true that there are security agencies concerned with crime control. But these agencies do not have their organizations or their special structures on site. Therefore, they cannot be closely acquainted with whatever happens at the site on a regular daily basis. However, these agencies have been able to catch many perpetrators of illegal acts and practices where they have been able to establish their presence. But many of the perpetrators are outside the country. Besides, is this the responsibility of the security agencies alone?

Party documents have stressed in this regard that the responsibility is common and that the various agencies, organizations, establishments and struggle organizations must complement each other in the sound and creative implementation of our party's policy, must work on the basis of this policy for application of the principle of the right man in the right place, must confront the cliquish, tribal and regional relations that, along with other factors, have generated these phenomena and must undertake jointly the task of comprehensive, real and daily watch over whatever happens in their facilities and their sites. Only in this way can the joint role of all the agencies be realized and can we protect our democratic national regime and protect our citizens from falling into the swamps of crime under the temptation of the absence or laxity of control and accountability. Consequently, we will protect the citizen from falling into the snares of the hostile schemes because whoever gambles on abandoning his honor as a citizen with his duties and his rights gambles on abandoning the honor of belonging to the Yemeni homeland, thus becoming a counterrevolutionary element. The fact is that by performing our duties in this joint manner, we realize our great party's leadership role and gain for ourselves the honor of marching under its leadership.

[Question] Under the canopy of the struggle that you have explained, the police, as a security agency, face greater and more comprehensive responsibilities than in the past, whether in terms of security or in terms of developing the personnel of this organization and of enhancing their educational and training capabilities. Can you explain these responsibilities to us briefly?

[Answer] Within the framework of our struggle, along with the various sectors of our people, and within the framework of our responsibility as a security agency to establish public security and stability and to guarantee democratic legitimacy, we, as a police agency, are required more strongly than ever before to bolster our security role and to rise to the level of the tasks entrusted to us by the party. This is definitely tied to the continued and comprehensive training of our personnel in various fields and specializations and to devoting greater attention to criminal investigation and its techniques so that the police can gain the upper hand in confronting crime and in dealing with its causes, perpetrators and consequences. We must also exert efforts to strengthen the role of the traffic police, the fire-fighting police and the immigration police in their capacity as direct representatives of the popular police in daily life. At the same time, and through the relationship that must be developed with the various agencies, establishments and sectors, we must exert efforts to try the experiment of "friends of the police" and to develop a relationship with the popular defense and state security committees in particular. In this regard, we must put stress on developing the relationship



of the popular police with the general prosecution and with the judiciary so that the three agencies become the party's dependable force in guaranteeing democratic legitimacy throughout the country.

Concluding this interview, I tell the police commanders with their various ranks and in their various sites through this newspaper that it is also their duty to transform through their daily work the aims of this establishment into tangible realities and to undertake untiringly the responsibilities placed on them because we, and this must be clear to all the comrades in this establishment, will not be at all tolerant toward anybody who has had the honor of working in this establishment and who fails to carry out his duties as an honorable, diligent and creative soldier because the ultimate responsibility of all of us is to strengthen the role of the popular police and because this means bolstering the party's role and realizing its policy. There is no honor for us except in working under the party's leadership and the honor of working under its leadership will not be glorious in our record as police unless we implement the party's policies and realize its desire for a secure and stable life.

8494

CSO: 4404/81

PRINCIPLES, GOALS OF YEMENI-LIBYAN-ETHIOPIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY DISCUSSED

Aden 14 UKTUBAR in Arabic 7 Oct 81 p 6

[Article by Najib Ahmad 'Ubayd: "Friendship and Cooperation Treaty Between Democratic Yemen, Libyan Jamahiriya and Socialist Ethiopia in Light of Rules of International Law"]

[Text] Prelude:

In the period from 16 to 19 August 1981, a tripartite summit was held between Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party's Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Presidium and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers; brother Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution in the Libyan Jamahiriya; and Comrade Haile-Mariam Mengistu, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Organizational Committee of the Ethiopian Working People's Party and general commander of the revolutionary army of Socialist Ethiopia. This historic meeting was crowned with the conclusion of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the three countries with the aim of coordinating relations in the various political, economic and other spheres out of deep faith in the importance of bolstering and developing the relations between the three countries and out of awareness of the need to create a unified stance against imperialism, Zionism and reactionary racism and to bolster solidarity and cooperation in all fields, as the joint communique issued on this meeting has said.

The treaty consists of a preamble and 28 articles. Article 25 defines the date on which the treaty goes into force, namely the day on which the final instrument of ratification is deposited. Article 26 opens the door for any other parties to join the treaty, on the condition that they are committed to the principles and goals of the treaty and adhere to the UN Charter and to the principles of the nonaligned movement.

The treaty has been written in Arabic, Amharic and English in three equal texts.

Goals and Principles of Yemeni-Libyan-Ethiopian Treaty

The friendship and cooperation treaty between Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Jamahiriya and Socialist Ethiopia comprises goals and principles compatible with the spirit of the UN Charter, the nonalignment principles, the 1969 Vienna agreement

on the law governing international treaties and the rules of contemporary international law. The goals and principles of this treaty can be summed up briefly as follows:

#### Goals:

Developing relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the three revolutionary countries in order to confront the imperialist-Zionist-racist-reactionary plot in all political, economic and other spheres as specified by the preamble and by Articles 1, 2, 10, 11 and 12.

Exerting efforts to foil all plots hatched by the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces to bolster their control in the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea (Article 3). Military cooperation and bolstering of the defensive capability of the three countries are specified in Articles 16 and 17.

Confronting the intrigues and machinations of the parties to the treasonous Camp David agreement (Article 4).

Exerting efforts to support the Arab and African national liberation movements, especially the Palestinian revolution and in Namibia and South Africa, against imperialism, Zionism, racism and reaction. This is underlined by Article 5.

Bolstering relations of friendship and cooperation between the three countries on the one hand and the area's progressive regimes and the socialist countries on the other hand (Article 7).

#### Principles:

The friendship and cooperation treaty comprises a number of important principles, which can be summed up as follows:

1. The principle of respecting national sovereignty.
2. The principle of equality in rights and duties.
3. The principle of nonintervention in domestic affairs.
4. The principle of the right of all peoples to self-determination.
5. The principle of developing mutual cooperation.
6. The principle of joint defense.
7. The principle of the non-use of force in international relations and of settling disputes peacefully.
8. The principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Be referring to the UN Charter, to many of the UN resolutions and resolutions of the international organizations controlled by the United Nations, to the goals and principles of the nonaligned movement and those of the regional organizations in which the signatories of this treaty are members, we will find the degree of compatibility between the goals and principles of this treaty and the goals, principles and documents of the aforementioned organizations. These goals, principles and documents are reflected and are embodied truly and sincerely in the position of these three revolutionary countries vis-a-vis the rules of contemporary international law.

### International Legal Characteristics of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty

The friendship and cooperation treaty between Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Jamahiriya and Socialist Ethiopia is distinguished by international legal characteristics that are compatible with the rules of contemporary international law and that bolster the positions of the progressive trends in this law. These characteristics can be defined as follows:

#### 1. Equality and Agreement of Free Wills of the Three Countries

Article 6 of the 1969 Vienna agreement concerning international treaties underlines the right of every sovereign state to conclude treaties without exception and without any political, economic or military pressures, meaning that a state must have its free will when concluding any agreement.

On the basis of the provisions of this article, we note that the Yemeni-Libyan-Ethiopian treaty, concluded between sovereign states through the three presidents signing this treaty, truly reflects the free agreement of their countries on this treaty. Moreover, no trickery, coercion or political, economic or military deception are found in this treaty. Rather, the treaty allows the signatories to terminate their membership in the treaty if they wish to do so (Article 28). This underlines the principle of respect for sovereignty and equality among the parties to the treaty. The principle of the right of the parties to withdraw is a new and progressive principle of international law--a principle missing in many of the agreements concluded between the bourgeois countries or between the bourgeois countries and developing countries. Through such agreements, the major bourgeois countries try to exert pressure on the developing countries so as to bolster the bourgeois positions in these countries and exploit the resources of the developing countries under the justification of "survival" of the strongest."

#### 2. Principle of Goodwill and of Fulfilling International Commitments

The friendship and cooperation treaty between Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Jamahiriya and Socialist Ethiopia has been concluded in accordance with the principle of good will and of fulfilling international commitments. Article 26 of the 1969 Vienna agreement requires the parties concerned to implement their agreements with goodwill because an agreement stipulating the contrary loses its legitimacy from the viewpoint of international law. Article 23 of the friendship and cooperation treaty underlines this principle.

### 3. Defining Agencies Concerned With Implementing Treaty Provisions

One of the characteristics distinguishing the Yemeni-Libyan-Ethiopian friendship and cooperation treaty is its stipulation that special agencies be set up to implement the provisions of this treaty--agencies embodied in the Supreme Council comprised of the heads of the three states, the Political Committee comprising the ministers of foreign affairs of the three countries and the Economic Committee comprising the ministers of planning and economy of these countries. Articles 9, 15 and 18 of the treaty define the tasks of each of these committees separately.

These articles reflect the wish of the parties to the treaty for the strict and creative implementation of the treaty's provisions in order to bolster and strengthen their cooperation in all spheres.

### 4. Yemeni-Libyan-Ethiopian Treaty Bolsters Progressive Trend in Contemporary International Law

The triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917 has had a great impact on modern international relations. This revolution has had a major role in changing many of the faulty concepts and principles prevailing in international law before 1917--principles that the major capitalist countries tried to entrench in an attempt to exert pressure on the weak countries with the aim of plundering their resources and exploiting them.

The triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution helped the emergence of the new trend in international relations--a trend that grew and developed in the wake of the crushing victory scored by the Soviet Union and by all the peace-loving forces over Hitlerite Nazism and in the wake of the rise of the socialist bloc. Since then, numerous progressive principles bolstering the rules of contemporary international law have emerged. These principles have been reflected in the UN Charter, in the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and UN organizations and in the charters of other regional organizations.

The inclusion of many progressive principles and goals--principles and goals that are considered a basis for contemporary international law--in the Yemeni-Libyan-Ethiopian friendship and cooperation treaty makes this treaty not only one of the source of international law but also an instrument to strengthen the general progressive bases and contents of contemporary international law by virtue of the treaty being a new form of the relations between progressive Arab and African countries.

### 5. Compatibility of Treaty With Provisions of Vienna Agreement on International Treaties

Insofar as the objective and procedural rules governing the conclusion of treaties are concerned, the Yemeni-Libyan-Ethiopian friendship treaty is compatible with the provisions of the 1969 Vienna agreement concerning international treaties as defined by Chapter 2 of the agreement, especially the agreement articles concerning the provisions of a treaty, procedures for the conclusion of a treaty and provisions governing the validity, signing, approval, ratification and interpretation of a treaty. The Yemeni-Libyan-Ethiopian treaty thus meets the procedural and objective provisions of an international treaty.



## Conclusion:

The friendship and cooperation treaty between Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Jamahiriya and Socialist Ethiopia has come as a loud reply to the ferocious imperialist onslaught against the Arab and African peoples and has opened broad avenues of cooperation and coordination in all spheres. "This is something," as the comrade chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Presidium has said in his report to the assembly's ninth session, "that adds to the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle resources and bolsters the unity and solidarity of the factions of the Arab and African liberation movement."

In its fourth session, the Yemeni Socialist Party's Central Committee highly praised the outcome of the historic Aden meeting and the friendship and cooperation treaty produced by this meeting. The treaty is considered a new starting point for joint action by the vanguard factions of the Arab and African national liberation movement to mobilize the revolutionary resources hostile to imperialism and Zionism and to amass these resources to confront the dangers threatening the security and peace of this area and seeking to destroy the gains of the area's national liberation movement and to restore complete imperialist control over the destiny of the area's peoples, as the press statement issued by the comrade secretary general on the outcome of the Central Committee's fourth session said.

The friendship and cooperation treaty is a living embodiment of the effectiveness of our party's course and an urgent response to the requirements for the objective development that witnesses an escalating struggle between the forces of national liberation and social progress on the one hand and imperialism, Zionism and reaction on the other.

It is no surprise to us or to all the progressive forces in the world that the forces hostile to our peoples have launched a hostile and insidious campaign against the friendship and cooperation treaty, thus trying to interfere openly in the domestic affairs of the three countries. This intervention is considered a flagrant challenge to the sovereignty of these countries and to the goals and principles of contemporary international law. To these hostile forces, the treaty constitutes a challenge to the plots they hatch and a serious and effective beginning for a revolutionary confrontation of all the plots against Arab and African national liberation movements.

Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani has asserted in an interview with the Kuwaiti AL-SIYASAH that "this friendship and cooperation treaty serves the Arab causes, especially the cause of the Arab Palestinian people. It does not represent a new axis but is aimed against the imperialist and Zionist movements." This is tantamount to a frank reply to the hostile campaign launched by the hostile forces.

Let all the hostile voices supported by imperialism, Zionism, reaction and racism hold their peace and let the banner of friendship, cooperation and peace among peoples soar high.

8494

CSO: 4404/81

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS TRIPARTITE TREATY PROTECTS AREA'S SECURITY

Aden 14 UKTUBAR in Arabic 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Article: "In Interview With Beirut AL-HADAF Magazine, Salih Muslih Wasim Asserts That Yemeni-Libyan-Ethiopian Friendship Treaty Is Aimed at Insuring Security and Sovereignty of Area's States"]

[Text] Comrade Brig Gen Salih Muslih Qasim, Central Committee member and minister of defense, has asserted that the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Jamahiriya and Socialist Ethiopia and the resolutions emanating from the recent Aden meeting between the leaders of the three countries are aimed at insuring the security and sovereignty of all of the area's states.

In an interview with the Beirut AL-HADAF magazine, excerpts of which have been republished by the Soviet TASS news agency, Qasim added that the treaty seeks to protect the revolutionary gains of the three countries and to fight the threat to peace and stability in the area.

Qasim has asserted that the intensifying aggressive plots by imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East, the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean area require that the Arab peoples bolster the unity of their struggle and their solidarity with the international revolutionary movement.

Qasim has also pointed out that U.S. military preparations in the area--preparations aimed at establishing U.S. control over the area and at suppressing the Arab and African national liberation movement--require the Asian and African revolutionary forces to be prepared to confront at any moment any armed intervention by the imperialists and their agents.

8494

CSO: 4404/81

## LIBYAN INTERVENTION IN CHAD SEEN AS PROP FOR NUMAYRI

Paris AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic No 230, 28 Sep-4 Oct 81 p 24

[Article: "Libyan Presence in Chad Prolongs Numayri's Life"]

[Text] Libyan military intervention in Chad has begun to turn into protection for the Sudanese regime, after President Ja'afar al-Numayri extended the hand of alliance to the American President, Ronald Reagan, volunteering to stand with Egypt as an obstacle to Soviet intervention in African affairs and to resist its strike force, represented by the regime of Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

It is obvious that Khartoum decided to move in this direction after new reports about the continuous tension along the Sudanese-Chadian border (about 1,000 miles long) and the serious fear of a possible Libyan attack against Sudan.

The curious thing in this matter is that Khartoum found in the Chad war its golden opportunity to prolong the Numayri regime and an ideal opportunity to join the dispute between East and West. In terms of exploiting the strategic dimensions of the international dispute in Chad, Numayri was able to obtain Western protection for his collapsing regime after he succeeded in interjecting his country into the international shell game in Africa.

In fact, the Sudanese leader has been able to pause and turn over a page in his diverse and many domestic, foreign and economic problems. He can concentrate on the geopolitical dimension, which the strategic center is allocating to Sudan as one of the countries bordering the Red Sea and a vast country that has mutual borders with half a dozen African countries rich in minerals and raw materials.

Evidently, Numayri's precise calculations and his expertise in the art of staying in power as long as possible have made progress: American assistance for Sudan has increased from the \$30 million of Carter's days to \$100 million in Reagan's administration (military assistance). Economic assistance totals \$115 million.

Numayri gave President Reagan carte blanche for America and the West to use numerous Sudanese bases and facilities immediately after Libyan forces entered Chad, and he consolidated Egyptian-Sudanese military and political cooperation to oppose the Libyan-Soviet "attack" in Chad and the danger that Sudan and others might be exposed to foreign attack. Despite Washington's reception of Khartoum's feelers, the American administration has not yet embraced the Sudanese request, but it is within

the realm of possibility that it will take into consideration Sudan's position within American-Africa strategic considerations sooner or later, especially since this country has restored full diplomatic relations with Egypt (they were reduced to diplomatic representation after President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem) and has opened wide the door of cooperation with Oman and Somalia. These steps have been interpreted as a positive attitude toward Camp David and tacit support for the Egyptian policy that Sadat is pursuing.

Some Arab and Western observers who are well informed about conditions in Sudan interpret Washington's slowness to respond enthusiastically to Numayri in establishing strategic and military cooperation as deliberate in order to give the Khartoum regime the opportunity to arrange its internal affairs and revive its unstable rule, which would take the form of improving the difficult economic and living conditions.

### Flexibility and Rigidity

Evidently, Numayri, in the short time after insuring that his back was protected by the Egyptian troops stationed in Sudan, which are considered a security prop for the regime, has been able to consolidate his grip on power. Like other military rulers, he has resorted to a policy of repression against those who oppose and criticize him. However, his sagacity surfaced when he avoided inciting all those political forces in the country that oppose him, since they include at least two political groups in addition to the armed forces numbering some 70,000 who owe allegiance to the minister of defense, the number two man in Sudan, 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil. By contrast, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat considers the Sudanese regime to be allied with the Muslim Brotherhood, which participates in the government through its leader, Hasan 'Abdellah al-Turabi, who occupies the post of minister of justice or attorney general.

The regime's flexibility, as well as the fact that it has not burned any final bridges, surfaced when al-Turabi intervened and convinced Numayri to show mercy at the trial of the two communist trade unionists, Tabmani al-Tayyab and 'Abd al-Hashem 'Abdallah, whom the state security court found guilty of being responsible for the railway workers' strike.

The regime has also achieved conciliation with al-Sharif al-Mahdi, leader of the Ansaris, who is considered one of the important national and religious figures by the Arabs of the country. The conciliation was achieved thanks to Saudi mediation, and al-Mahdi is now allied with the regime and is even participating in the government.

It is believed that the authorities' guarantee of support from the army, the Muslim Brotherhood and the Ansaris has helped them, along with the financial support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Gulf states. Military and security support provided by the Egyptian division in Khartoum and the staffs of the two Egyptian military academies helped them to overcome the red line and contain the opposition forces, represented by communists and trade unionists who have been prevented from carrying out any activities since 1972, as a result of Hashem al-'Ata's coup.

### Opposition and Conciliation

However, there is strong opposition to the regime in the northern provinces from the al-Khatmiyyah brotherhood led by exiled al-Sharif al-Hindi, who lives shuttling between Paris and London. There is still opposition in the south as well, despite



the end to the civil war that lasted 17 years and whose conclusion was due to Numayri personally. It is believed that the promises made to allow southerners into the armed forces have not been kept, and their implementation is considered unlikely, for fear of changes occurring in the ethnic, religious and regional balance in the army, now tilted in favor of the north.

President Numayri recently resorted to making peace with the Ethiopian regime, in view of Addis Ababa's importance as a key the Sudanese opposition might use against him. According to this settlement, Sudan would refrain from supporting the Eritrean liberation movements that were making use of Khartoum and the south as bases. However, this reconciliation, which is considered more a tactic than a commitment, in view of the disparity of the regimes and their political persuasions, remains subject to reversal if the recent tripartite agreement between Ethiopia, Libya and South Yemen allocates specific responsibilities to Addis Ababa that would take precedence over the agreement with Khartoum.

All the difficult domestic, international and economic considerations through which Sudan has been living may be crowned by a major spark of hope, after all the talk about the presence of large quantities of oil in the west and south of the country. Sudan has not yet officially announced the discovery of these fields, for fear of a movement there demanding independence in order to achieve their ancient dreams. Therefore, the government is now concentrating on developing the agricultural sector and modernizing the communications network and replacing those old networks still operating since the time of the British. It is rumored that the government, after applying the system of self-rule in the regions and the provinces, has become inclined to let contracts for the communications and transportation network to private companies located in the regions. Reports also discuss the construction of local airports so their number will be increased. This could be considered a way of getting ready for the accompanying industrial revolution that the oil would ensure and that might be the beginning of a solution to Sudan's very difficult problems.

7005

CSO: 4504/21



GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED FOR ECONOMIC DECLINE, POLITICAL REPRESSION

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 201, 28 Sep 81 p 24

[Article: "Summary of the Regime's Disgraceful Acts"]

[Text] One of the most prominent signs of the popular ferment prevalent these days in the Sudanese capital is the precautions that the Numayri regime has taken to meet any possible development. These precautions, represented by the trenches and barricades established around the entrance to the Republican Palace, are only a reflection of the state of maximum readiness declared by the field marshal out of fear of popular uprisings that evidently continues in various forms.

The economic collapse, which is considered one of the main reasons for the state of civil disobedience now prevailing in all parts of the country, has reached the point that it gives officials sleepless nights.

In this context, observers recall the clash that took place between Finance Minister Badr al-Din Sulayman and one of the senior officials in his ministry. This incident resulted in the minister going to the hospital where he is now undergoing treatment, Ja'afar al-Numayri, in a meeting with university professors, conceded that his regime was now a prisoner of the International Bank, in view of the huge budget deficit stemming from widespread corruption, mismanagement and poor planning. To compensate for that, a policy of intimidation and repression against citizens is being conducted in many different ways, including harsh measures of search and harassment to which citizens are being subjected at the entrances to the capital. Vehicles are also being unloaded to determine if they contain weapons.

Purely by chance, the authorities have discovered vehicles loaded with arms that were enroute to provinces in the west. It should be noted that these weapons were obtained by citizens to defend themselves and their property, since the regime has become incapable of providing security.

On the other hand, the dispute between the security organizations and the police has flared up to the point that the police declared a strike over the procedure of trip permits for vehicles leaving Khartoum. Moreover, the capital's streets are filled with polluted water, resulting from the sewage workers' strike. They are resorting to a work slowdown because the authorities have not responded to a need for required equipment.

In another development, schools were closed in most parts of the country as a result of the unavailability of food in the boarding schools and inadequate numbers of teachers and books, despite the fact that the regime imported a large number of Egyptian teachers. However, they have refused to work anywhere except in the large cities.

Despite the fact that it has become expected that people will complain about the rising prices of goods, that does not happen many times, in view of that fact that obtaining the simplest necessities of life has become a major chore and other necessary items have consequently come to be considered luxury items.

That has lead to a major dispute among the regional governors, since each governor seizes the allocation of foodstuff earmarked for other regions. This dispute has been fully aired through the campaign of vilification that has been filling the press.

As for the student movement and its opposition to the regime, the Khartoum University's student federation has been organizing marches within the university against Sadat's dominating influence and to condemn the seizure of mosques by the Egyptian regime.

7005

CSO: 4504/21

NEW TAX IMPOSED ON EMIGRES BY NUMAYRI CRITICIZED

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 201, 28 Sep 81 p 78

[Article by Al-Salami al-Husayn: "Numayri's Innovation, a Tax on Emigration]

[Text] By chance, I met him at Paris' Orly airport, and we became acquainted rapidly and spontaneously as fellow villagers, not as Parisians who can live among neighbors for years and never hear a "good morning."

During the conversation, he swore three or four times by all that is holy that he would not return to his country, Sudan, so long as Numayri lived. You don't have to go far to explain our companion's position. The man is not a political leader. His connection with politics and its adherents can be summarized by the fact that he returns every year, in August, to Sudan, to forget some of the concerns of being an emigre and to get away from Western countries, where he works in one of the international organizations. Our friend, like the rest of Sudan's people, cannot bear not to return again to North Khartoum to sit in those popular coffeehouses and escape from the hubbub and tumult of European capitals. However, when he returned this year, in August as in every year, he was surprised by someone who told him at the airport that he was no longer an unknown person. He had received an invitation to attend a huge meeting of Sudanese emigres. After thinking over and analyzing the matter, he fell victim to curiosity. He attended the meeting, which lasted more than 2 days, to listen to the ensuing decisions and telegrams of support sent in his name, and the names of those in attendance, without his having any knowledge of the matter.

Our friend was about to put all this down to the old methods the Numayri regime uses to gain supporters, but when he attended the last session and heard the final decisions, he was stunned, as if a timebomb had hit him, and was convinced that he would not enter Sudan and drink his coffee in North Khartoum so long as Numayri lived.

These decisions, and here the emigres must call upon whatever courage they have, are:

1. The Sudanese emigres' income has become subject to an escalating tax. As to how the Bureau of Taxation in Sudan determines this income, God knows! But it must resort to choosing the arbitrary method of estimating.

2. Every Sudanese abroad, by law, must remit between \$500 and \$700 a year and produce certified documents to that effect when he enters Sudan.

3. Every Sudanese who enters Khartoum airport from abroad must pay a tax of \$10 each time.

It is obvious that the author of these decisions had some doubts about their enforceability. Therefore, each Sudanese must promise to carry out these decisions by presenting a certificate of good behavior and conduct so that it can be used abroad. Yes, a certificate of good conduct from Numayri, when Numayri himself has not found anyone to certify his good behavior. As to where all these funds paid by the Sudanese emigres will go, the meeting adopted a decision to create a special bank for that purpose, in which the marshal will seize the majority of shares in order to transfer that money to important production projects, such as the Numayri Friendship League.

After this, is there anyone who dares to say that Numayri does not encourage a return of the brain drain and those fortunate enough to emigrate from Sudan in search of their daily bread or to escape from oppression? Is there anyone who dares to say that, in Sudan, there are those who do not serve the national economy or work to earn hard currency? As for where that hard currency goes, that is a question that cannot be answered by the bank in Paris, in order to protect the secrets of a client who, it is said, is Muhammed Ja'afar al-Numayri, who has a permanent residence in Khartoum.

All the evidence indicates that Numayri when he succeeds in his efforts to hunt down hard currency, in the name of development and by encouraging the return of the brain drain, will carry this innovation to the point of suggesting to the Arab League, the OAU and the friendly and brotherly nations to amend their tax laws, since they have become backward and are not in harmony with the times, by adding a new tax called an emigration tax to provide hard currency, because Sudan's state treasury is empty, praise God!

In the expectations that Numayri will propose the new tax, Arab emigres must perform their prayers and beseech their God for help to keep this innovation from spreading, because that would result in a loud international protest against the collective and unexpected return of millions of Arab emigres all over the world.

Our Sudanese companion swore three times and said: After reflecting on the matter, I discovered that a tax on emigration was essential and those who emigrate by the thousands from Sudan must pay it. Therefore, logic and objectivity dictate that Numayri should pay this tax. Obviously, he is in the income bracket which Numayri made obligatory. Then our companion who swore three times will drink his coffee in North Khartoum before the date of his usual annual return.

7005

CSO: 4504/21

# PROVISIONS, GOALS OF FIFTH FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN DETAILED

Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 15 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Ilyas 'Abbud: "New 5-Year Plan in Syria Raises Local Production to 132 Billion Pounds; Exports To Rise From 10 to 15 Billion; Assistant Minister of Planning to AL-SAFIR: Plan Seeks To Achieve Ideal Use of Resources and To Realize Syria's Goals of Unity, Freedom and Socialism"]

[Text] The move from the fourth 5-year plan to the fifth 5-year plan (approved not long ago) reflects an evident qualitative aspiration concerning primarily the proven aspect of resources and the social goals of development. Although the other plans, through the fifth, focused on mobilizing productive forces and creating firm foundations for the exploitation of natural resources (water and electricity, with the best example being the Euphrates Dam), the fifth 5-year plan reflects an aspiration for greater productivity on the land, especially in agriculture and industry.

It is true that in the previous development years Syria has been able to avoid facing the severe austerity experienced by most of the socialist countries. But the tendencies of the new plan, as presented by Hamid Mar'i, assistant minister of planning, makes it clear that productivity and its social goals are the main preoccupation of the planners. This perhaps leads to focusing on the fundamental aspects of the fifth 5-year development plan: More water for more irrigated land and more energy (both electric and nonelectric) and skilled manpower for a higher productivity aimed at improving the standard of living of the masses (the money still continues to be the money of the Muslims, according to the jurisprudence principle raised by Abu Dharr al-Ghufari, the prophet's companion, in his famous argument with Mu'awiyah).

Perhaps the researcher will find that one of the most important factors that have made the Syrian planner reach the conclusion he has reached is the fact that this planner always proceeds on the basis of the country's objective needs and of his rational awareness of the country's characteristics, namely, that it is a country with major agricultural potential that can provide the basis for a distinctive type of industrialization. There is no overlooking these needs and characteristics, no blind imitation of the experiences of others and no embroilment in many of the mistakes in which national experts in other countries have become embroiled because of vanity and condescension toward reality and the masses.

In this report, AL-SAFIR offers a review of the goals of the new Syrian 5-year plan. To make the picture complete, it offers a summary of the outcome of the fourth plan and the most prominent principles and effects of the fifth plan, in addition



to the future tendencies of the development revolution in Syria. We have also interviewed Hamid Mar'i, the assistant minister of planning, who has shed light on the tendencies and on how resources are exploited.

It is no secret that the phases of development planning in any country are interwoven. This means that to understand the lines of the fifth plan, we must take a look at the results of the fourth plan. These results, despite all the challenges that Syria has encountered during implementation of the plan, have been as follows:

#### Real Development

A. An average annual growth rate of 6 percent in gross national production at fixed prices [no year given for prices]. This growth reflects the real development achieved. The growth rate is a good rate compared with the rates realized by countries in a similar phase of economic development and with similar resources.

B. An increase in the opportunities for labor employment at an average rate of 2.7 percent annually. This rate reflects the net increase in the employment opportunities resulting from implementation of the projects of the fourth 5-year plan.

C. Increased investment in forming net immovable assets, diversified industrialization, the construction of numerous conversion industries and the extraction of buried resources, such as crude oil, phosphate, rock salt, calcareous asphalt and other resources. Electricity production has been increased and water networks for civilian and industrial purposes have been expanded. Irrigation networks have been built for the purposes of agricultural expansion and the essential utilities of transportation and communication have been improved.

D. An increase in local savings at an average annual rate of 3 percent. This has made it possible to rely on local resources in bolstering the development process.

E. An increase in ultimate consumption, both public and private, at an average annual rate of 6 percent. This increase reflects an expansion in services offered to the people in education, health, culture and sports, in addition to improvement resulting from the development process and the increased income of the citizen.

During the fourth 5-year plan, numerous projects that have had a great impact on bolstering the development process were implemented. Of these projects, we will mention, for example only, the following:

In the industrial sector: The triple superphosphate project, the cement plants, the Baniyas oil refinery, expansion of the Homs oil refinery, the tire plant, the sugar plants, the paper mill, the conserves plants, the textile plants, the hydraulic and thermal electricity plants, the electricity distribution networks and the increased production of crude oil, crude phosphate and other raw materials.

In the agricultural sector: The reclamation of vast areas of land in the Euphrates and al-Ghab areas, the chicken and cattle farms, the fish farms and the water dams.

In the commercial sector: The establishment of several (consumer, retail, vegetable and fruit) distribution networks through the public sector organizations. Stress was also put on control of import and export operations by the public sector.

In transportation and communications: The Latakia-Aleppo-al-Qamishli railroad and the phosphate mines-Muzyin-Tartus railroad were completed. The initial stages of the Tartus and Latakia ports and of a number of roads were also completed.

In services: A large number of schools, hospitals and sports cities were completed and university has been established in Homs, bringing the total number of universities to four.

#### Fifth Plan: Principles

We now reach the fifth 5-year development plan: The principles on which it is founded, its broad lines and its figures. According to the summary issued on it by the State Planning Council, the principles are the following:

The Arab nation's unity and Arab economic integration.

Economic liberation as a mainstay of political liberation.

Continued entrenchment of the progressive and socialist line and continued socialist transformation by bolstering socialist production relations and strengthening and expanding the public sector's role in leading the national economy.

Mobilization of the private sector's resources and revitalization of productive private investment to complement public investment in the spheres of economic and social development.

The goal of development is man's prosperity and the enhancement of man's material, social and cultural standards. Speeding up the realization of this goal goes hand in hand with speeding up the steps of socialist transformation and of building socialism to guarantee:

Ideal use of available resources so as to satisfy the largest degree of social needs.

The redistribution of all local production.

Mobilization of the country's resources to realize its goals of unity, freedom and socialism and to win the liberation battle.

Efforts to realize an economic and social balance between the country's various provinces.

The fifth 5-year plan seeks to achieve the following goals:

Increase the citizen's income and enhance his living and cultural standards.

Adjust the structure of the national economy in favor of the commodity sectors.

Liberate the economy through the realization of higher rates of self-sufficiency.

Insure justice in the distribution of income to achieve a better life for the masses.

Make use of the private sector in industrial and agricultural production and encourage this sector in a manner that helps the public sector and participates with it in achieving the development programs.

Encourage the joint sector and establish the formulas and the methods capable of increasing the private monies invested in the various productive sectors.

Increase the individual worker's average share of the gross local production.

Streamline consumption in light of the interrelation between consumption patterns and production capabilities.

Increase the number of specialists throughout the workforce.

Set product prices in the light of economic cost.

Determine salaries, wages and incentives in the light of criteria of production's economic costs and criteria of performance and the cost of living.

#### Plan Figures

The effects of the fifth 5-year plan on economic and social development can be summed up as follows:

Gross local production will rise from 88.93 billion Syrian pounds in 1982 to 132.447 billion Syrian pounds in 1985, with an annual growth rate of 8.5 percent.

The gross local product will rise from 55.273 billion Syrian pounds in 1980 to 79.673 billion Syrian pounds in 1985, with an annual growth rate of 7.6 percent.

The number of employed will rise from 2 million in 1980 to 2.458 million in 1985, an annual growth rate of 4.2 percent.

Investment: Investment volume will rise from 16.168 billion Syrian pounds in 1980 to 22.25 billion Syrian pounds in 1985, i.e., at an annual growth rate of 6.6 percent. Investment volume during the fifth 5-year plan will amount to 102.493 billion Syrian pounds and will be divided between the public and private sectors, with 81.788 billion pounds for the public sector and 20.705 billion pounds for the private sector.

Ultimate consumption: The total ultimate consumption will rise from 44.77 billion Syrian pounds in 1980 to 62.083 billion Syrian pounds in 1985 and will constitute 77.9 percent of the gross local product in 1985 compared to 81 percent in the base year.

Importation: Imports will rise from 19.557 billion Syrian pounds in 1980 to 19.578 billion Syrian pounds in 1985, i.e., at an annual growth rate of 7.4 percent [figures as published].

Savings: Gross local savings will rise from 10.496 billion Syrian pounds in 1980 to 17.59 billion Syrian pounds in 1985, i.e., at an average annual growth rate of 10.9 percent.

Population: The population will increase from 8.979 million in 1980 to 10.771 million in 1985, i.e., at an average annual growth rate of 7.7 percent.

#### Plan Tendencies: Production and Prosperity

AL-SAFIR's interview with Hamid Mar'i has dealt with the tendencies of the 5-year plan, the issue of the interrelation between agriculture and industry, the issue of overcoming the so-called "crisis of cadres" in the Third World countries and the issue of the planner's awareness of Syria's tourism potential.

[Question] How do you define the main tendencies of planning in Syria in light of Syria's well-known characteristics as a country with major agricultural potential?

[Answer] Before wading into the main tendencies of planning in the country through the fifth 5-year plan, a brief glimpse must be given of the way in which this plan has been prepared, because the fifth 5-year plan is distinguished from the preceding plans by the fact that it has proceeded from a reality whose features and problems have been defined following profound and careful analysis and the fact that the plan is a complementary part of long-range perspectives and a part of a 10-year framework for economic and social development that has made it possible to realize a more comprehensive, effective and integrated planning.

The plan's goals emanate from several principles, including that of the ideal use of available resources so as to satisfy social needs to the maximum mobilize all the country's resources to achieve its goals of unity, freedom, socialism and victory in the liberation battle.

In the light of these principles, the general goals or main tendencies have been defined as you know them. I can sum up these goals in the following points:

Increasing the citizen's income and enhancing his living and cultural standards and adjusting the structure of the national economy in favor of the commodity sectors, meaning agriculture and industry.

Economic liberation through the achievement of higher degrees of self-sufficiency and the insuring of justice in the distribution of income to realize a better life for the masses.

Ideal operation of the existing economic projects and efforts to put the projects under construction and the projects that will be implemented as soon as possible.

Realizing extensive and rapid development in the agricultural sector for both plant and livestock branches.

In the light of these tendencies, plans have been drawn up for the agriculture, forest and fish sector to achieve an increase of 45.8 percent in its local production during the plan, an average annual growth rate of 7.8 percent. This is a high and ambitious rate that depends on increasing the irrigated areas of land in the Euphrates basin area and the area of the northern al-Nahr al-Kabir dam, on increasing the irrigated land utilization rate from 137 percent in the base year to 160 percent in the target year, on reducing fallow lands in the second settlement area so that the land utilization rate in this area can rise from 60 percent in the base year to 75 percent in the target year and on raising production per unit of land.



The focus on and interest in agriculture has been accompanied by similar interest in developing the conversion industry sector in particular to realize integration between this sector and the agricultural sector in processing the local agricultural products and in supplying the intermediate requirements (fertilizers, pesticides and vaccines) and agricultural machinery and equipment.

The following chart demonstrates the targeted growth rates, as defined by the fifth 5-year plan, of the gross local product for some economic sectors:

Agriculture, forests and fish	7.8 percent
Conversion industry	15.3 percent
Electricity, gas and water	11.8 percent
Building and construction	7.9 percent
Commerce	6.4 percent
Transportation, communications and storage	9.1 percent
Group, individual and social services	8.7 percent

#### Between Agriculture and Industry

[Question] It is noted from the fourth 5-year plan in Syria that the planner was aware of the issue of harmony in the growth of the various sectors. To what degree has this been taken into consideration in the fifth plan?

[Answer] In my answer to the previous question, I touched marginally on the issue of harmony or intergration between the growth of the agriculture and conversion industry sectors so that the first can supply raw material to the second and the second supply the requirements to the first within the framework of studied proportions so as to realize specific goals in a rational manner. What is said about these two sectors applies to other sectors, especially the commodity service sectors (transportation and trade) because bringing the commodity to the consumer at the right time and at the lowest cost possible is a goal in itself as long as the goal of development is man's prosperity and the enhancement of man's material, social and cultural standard.

[Question] How does the fifth plan deal with the so-called "crisis of cadres" that applies to most of the Third World countries, especially since Syria's general policy always stresses continued development in reliance on intrinsic ability?

[Answer] It can be said that the 5-year plan is fully aware of the "crisis of cadres" because one of the goals of this plan in the sphere of manpower is to start a phased implementation of the country's concepts regarding the policy of education and of making this policy keep up with economic development forecasts. Therefore, we have begun to implement the policies and the measures that seek ultimately to enable us to achieve our goals in this sphere (education and development).

As of the 1981-82 academic year, these policies run along three axes:

The first axis seeks to secure rapidly the cadres whose training requires from 3 months to 2 years. This is in accordance with the tendency to gradually introduce skilled craftsmen and technicians with a preparatory school education into the labor market.



The second axis is that of turning in a fundamental manner toward technical secondary schools comparison with the 1980-81 academic year. In this sphere, the plan has undertaken to create new technical skills and crafts in addition to strengthening the existing ones.

The third axis applies to higher education with both its components--intermediate institutes and universities. In this regard, the plan seeks to establish a kind of harmony and integration in the contents of the curricula of the intermediate institutes and of the universities in a manner that completes the first and second levels in practical life. Moreover, the country's policy in this regard also seeks to propose new specializations compatible with the scientific development and to narrow other specializations taught at present. This policy emanates from a basic principle, namely, that university education in particular should not be rigid and that its curricula and specializations should change sufficiently to meet as much as possible the demand for higher education graduates in the various sectors of the national economy.

The above cannot be realized at once. However, we believe that by defining the long-range goals of economic and social development, we will be able to solve the problem of education in the various stages and make education compatible with the requirements of the country, with its technological and technical development.

8494

CSO: 4404/101

## COOPERATION TREATY SIGNED WITH ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Damascus SYRIA TIMES in English 23 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

DAMASCUS, (SANA) — An agreement for joint cooperation between the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party and the Italian Communist Party, for 1982-1983 was signed at the headquarters of the National Leadership, here on Sunday.

Member of the National Leadership and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Bureau, Mr Mohammad Haydar signed the agreement on behalf of the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, and Mr Emanuel Makoloso, on behalf of the Italian Communist Party.

Earlier in the negotiations, the head of the guest delegation explained the interrelationship between European security and the security of the Arab area and added that the Camp David Accords had been a conspicuous failure in the area and crawled to a halt after Sadat's assassination. He reiterated that his Party condemned European participation

in the multi-national force and had launched a campaign to prevent Italy from participating in this force. Mr Haydar, in his turn, explained to the Italian delegation the Party's views concerning the cold war and European security and explained in details Syria's national stand as regards the Middle East problem.

"We will always call for a just and permanent solution, which will guarantee the rights of the Palestinian Arab people", Mr Haydar said. "The US and Israel", he continued, "will not accept a just solution in the area and consequently it is in a constant state of instability because of their continual interference".

Concluding his speech, Mr Haydar called for support of Arab solidarity, stressed the necessity of building Arab power and for increased cooperation with friends and allies all over the world.

CSO: 4400/91

## TARTUS PROJECTS REPORTED

Damascus SYRIA TIMES in English 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

TARTOUS, (ST) — The Director of the Tartous branch of the Military Construction Company, Mr Nawaf al-As'ad, said that the branch has finished some of the 20 economic and public services projects and is still working on the rest, in the governorate of Tartous. The total cost of the projects will be LS 200 million. Mr As'ad mentioned that the branch has already accomplished the first and most important stage of the LS 10 million project to protect the city of Tartous from floods.

He also said that the branch is now working on the second stage of the project which will take in four kilometres the Al-Ajmah valley at a cost of LS 22 million.

The branch is also working on land reclamation projects in al-Sin and Jablich. It is also building a number of roads and laying 100 kilometres of drainage and irrigation pipes at a cost of LS 12

million. At the port of Tartous, the branch is building new roads and paving stones at a cost of LS eight million. It is also carrying out the project to protect the port's major pier by laying 1,500 blocks of stone, each of which will weigh about 15 tonnes. The project will cost LS three million.

On the other hand, Mr As'ad explained that the branch has signed a contract with the Directorate of Medical Services in order to construct a factory to manufacture artificial limbs in Tartous at a cost of LS one million. Another contract was concluded with the Major Projects Establishment to change the route of the river Ghamqa inside the city at a cost of LS 16 million.

Furthermore, Mr As'ad spoke about the previous projects of the branch and said that the branch has built automatic processing mills and an electricity generating station at a cost of LS 40 million.

CSO: 4400/91

## BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--Damascus, (SANA)--Syria and Cuba signed a technical, scientific and economic cooperation agreement here on Sunday evening. The agreement provides for the exchange of experts in these fields. The protocol for the implementation of the agreement was also signed. [Text] [Damascus SYRIA TIMES in English 23 Nov 81 p 2]

ARMY TACTICAL EXERCISE--Damascus, (SANA)--On the directive of President Hafez Assad, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, an armoured formation took part in a tactical exercise where various types of weapons were used, including the air force. Deputy Commander-in-Chief and Defence Minister, Lt. General Mustafa Tlass and deputy Chief of Staff for operations and training, Major General Ali Aslan, reviewed the military exercises. A number of senior officers were also present. The officer in charge of the project gave details of the ways by which units taking part in the proposed assault would storm the enemy fortified defences and destroy its emplacements. With the air force participating, the armoured formation accomplished its task. Warplanes intercepted and drove back the supposed enemy's planes and waged a counter offensive. These resulted in the enemy withdrawal from the area of battle. The tactical exercises were undertaken in circumstances close to actual battlefield. Lt. General Tlass thanked the participating units and called on them to stay alert to foil any attack the enemy may wage against Syria or against any other Arab country. [Text] [Damascus SYRIA TIMES in English 1 Dec 81 p 1]

CSO: 4400/91

## CENTRAL BANK REPORT CITES LIQUIDITY, MONEY SUPPLY

Dubai KHALEEJ TIMES in English 13 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE total local liquidity in the UAE increased by Dh 2.5 billion in the first half of this year, the Central Bank said in a report released yesterday.

The liquidity was Dh 35.5 billion in June against Dh 33 billion at the end of last year. The increase of 7.7 per cent was higher than in the first half of last year when the increase was 5.2 per cent.

Money supply also increased during the period from Dh 7.4 billion to 7.9 billion.

Monetary deposits rose by seven per cent, semi-monetary deposits by 13.1 per cent from Dh 16.2 billion to Dh 18.4 billion, and money in circulation by 9 per cent.

Local credit, excluding net government demands, went up from Dh 21.2 billion to Dh 23.9 billion, an increase of 12.7 per cent compared to 8.8 per cent in the corresponding period last year.

The report said that the Central Bank's budget during the first half of this year rose by 10 per cent from Dh 9.8 billion in December to Dh 10.8 billion in June.

The bank's current accounts bal-

ance increased by Dh 217 million to Dh 3.2 billion and the currency issued by Dh 228 million.

Term deposits increased by about Dh 60 million.

Regarding the financial assets of the Central Bank, the report said that foreign currencies and gold recorded an increase of more than Dh 1 billion in book value to Dh 8.3 billion from Dh 7.3 billion. The current accounts and deposits, however, fell by Dh 74 million.

The bank's capital rose from Dh 100 million to Dh 300 million with the transfer of the Currency Board to it under after law No. 10/1981.

The report said that the total budget of commercial banks went up by 11.3 per cent to Dh 57.8 billion. This was against a five per cent increase in the first half of last year.

Government deposits with commercial banks continued to drop from Dh 5.2 billion to Dh 4.6 billion.

Foreign debts rose to Dh 19.4 billion from Dh 16.8 billion in December 1980 and banks' borrowings from their headquarters or branches abroad to finance local demand for credits increased by about Dh 2 billion. The amount circulating among banks rose to about Dh 8 bil-

lion, showing an improvement in the liquidity situation in the local money market after organisational procedures were laid down set by the Central Bank.

The total banking loans reached Dh 32.9 billion in June, Dh 2.8 billion more than in December 1980.

The construction and trade sectors continued to account for the major share of the total banking credits—33 per cent for the construction sector and 38 per cent for the trade sector.

The share of agriculture and industrial diversification was about 6.5 per cent of the total loans.

Deposits dropped by about Dh 2 billion in the first three months of this year because of the high dollar interest rate but then rose with the result that the half-year period saw a seven per cent increase in deposits from Dh 27.23 billion in December to Dh 29.1 billion in June.

The increase in deposits came from individuals and the private sector. The share of deposits by individuals rose from 44 per cent to 49 per cent of the total deposits.

Deposits by the government and the public sector fell from 27.2 per cent of the total to 21.8 per cent.

CSO: 4400/90



## DRAFT LAW SPECIFIES BUSINESS LICENSE TERMS

Dubai KHALEEJ TIMES in English 14 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] THE draft law on trade licences, which seeks to protect the interests of nationals, states that only UAE citizens who are not less than 18 years of age, are mentally stable, have not been convicted of any crime or declared bankrupt, will be entitled to apply for a licence.

But it exempts certain categories of expatriates from this condition. These include doctors, lawyers, chartered accountants, owners of private schools and other similar institutes, bankers, writers, painters, artistes, owners of bakeries, women hairdressers, shoemakers and repairers, toy, watch and bicycle repairers, newspaper vendors, electricians and upholstery workers provided they have the required competency for work in their respective fields.

National capital in partnership firms and the companies will be not less than 51 per cent and it will be sponsored by a national according to conditions specified by the municipalities.

As far as the branches of reputed international companies are concerned, licence will be given if the licensing authority is convinced of its importance for the national development and provided such companies

have local representatives.

### Exemptions

Meanwhile the draft law has also exempted some locals of the need to obtain such licences in an attempt to promote and foster traditional occupational activities in the country. They are farmers, owners of gardens, and pastures, cattle and poultry farms and apiaries. In fact they will be exempted so long as their activities are not carried out on a commercial basis and do not have retail outlets to sell their products.

The others exempted will be local fishermen, traditional seamen, fishermen who own only one boat, those involved in small-scale handicrafts and other activities which require only simple instruments, small capital and those who will be exempted by a special decree or on the special instruction of the Rulers in the respective Emirates.

The other important highlights of the draft law are:

- These licences will be valid only for a period of one year from the date of issue and should be renewed within 30 days from the date of expiry.

- These licences cannot be transferred or sold.

### Committee

- A special committee will be formed by the municipality to deal

with any application for transferring the licence or altering the names of persons in it. All parties concerned should submit an official memorandum stating their position and the proposed committee will submit such memorandum to the council in case of disagreement among the parties involved.

- An individual owner of a shop will be permitted to use his name as the commercial title of his establishment.

- Commercial titles of joint stock companies and limited liability companies should be derived from their main objectives and also state clearly whether they are joint stock or limited liability companies. Meanwhile names of any partner should be removed immediately after he leaves the company.

- Once a commercial name is registered others will not be permitted to use the same name within the respective municipal area.

- All licences should be displayed in a visible place and the owner should permit municipal authorities to inspect the place to ensure that the business conducted is in keeping with the purpose of the licence.

- Municipality officials will be empowered to seize any such place for contravening the law.

NATION'S POSITION IN EAST-WEST CONFLICT REVIEWED

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 204, 19 Oct 81 pp 30-31

[Article by 'Abd-al-Qadir Tuhuf: "The War of the Felons and the Dust-Covered Has Ended"]

[Text] Arabia Felix: All Arab and foreign journalists' attempts to meet the Yemeni president, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, during North Yemen's revolution day celebrations failed. The 60 journalists and radio and television figures who responded to the Yemeni Information Ministry's invitation to attend the military parade held on the streets of San'a' on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the elimination of the Hamid-al-Din family's "regime of the Sayfs" tried very hard to meet with the president, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, and some ministers, but the Yemeni leaders preoccupation with the anniversary and the inauguration of projects prevented their desire from being realized, and because impossible to "spare time" or to "choose" among media personnel. That prompted the prime minister to settle the matter and hold a press conference for the republic's guests in which he summarized the state, circumstances and aspirations of Yemen. 'Abd-al-Qadir Tuhuf represented AL-DUSTUR at the Yemeni celebrations and wrote the following report:

More than 60 journalists were distributed among the luxury hotels of San'a', all guests of the Ministry of Information and all invited to attend the celebrations of the revolution's 19th anniversary. They all sought press interviews and meetings with the president, the prime minister and other ministers. However, the president, his vice presidents and his ministers were very preoccupied with the revolution day programs and celebrations. From the inauguration of numerous development projects in the capital and suburbs to the greeting and sending off of the official delegations that came to take part in the celebration, all officials were preoccupied 24 hours a day, to the point of extreme fatigue. This situation was not favorable for the journalists, each of whom had come looking for a scoop, but the officials in the Ministry of Information are marked by considerable diplomacy and politesse: they assigned each correspondent a companion from the Public Relations Bureau of the ministry along with guest cars, and the companions performed their tasks as well as they could in responding to the journalists' curiosity, accepting their "needs" most generously and trying to keep them happy by all the means and methods possible.

The Yemen Arab Republic, seen from abroad, is different from its true domestic picture. If you come to Yemen for the first time you will be surprised by what you see; you will decide the day you first arrive to put all your previous information to the side in order to learn the facts once again. This is because the Yemeni

information Leffort abroad is quite minimal and therefore you quickly come to see that the picture you have drawn of this country in your imagination, which has caused you perhaps to hesitate to come to it, is distorted and incorrect.

The first thing that grips your senses is love of the country and its people. Yemenis, whether they are government officials or ordinary citizens, are humble and of good disposition, burn with enthusiasm and patriotism, and cling to their land and their revolution. Their heart is filled with hopes for the future and they want you to know, as you go back out into the world, the truth about this people and its goals, which may be summarized as hoping for a free, dignified life after a long period of suffering in darkness.

Perhaps the first thing that comes to your mind as you visit San'a' is to wonder about the accomplishments of this revolution the Yemeni capital has celebrated with a massive festival. However, this kind of question about the achievements of the revolution entering its 20th year must not cause us to forget that it has spent almost half the period since it broke out in a harsh civil war to establish its presence and assert its triumph. The long years of combat which drained its powers could have been used to build, reconstruct, develop and advance. However, Yemen's historic, political and geographic circumstances persuade the visitor, after analysis and investigation, that as revolution was the fate of the Yemenis so were the vexations of civil war part of that fate as well.

Before the revolution, there was no state in Yemen in the proper sense -- just a group of tribes isolated from one another, led by their leaders and sheiks and governed by the imam, whose political line was to preserve the existing stagnation, backwardness, isolation and ignorance because all development, all knowledge, all science would in the end lead only to his elimination and the end of his power.

The Yemeni revolution occurred in order to establish "the state," with all its institutions, and to bring Yemen out of its isolation and backwardness. However, the notion of "the state," a government system and other social and political institutions was not acceptable to the tribal mind, which is unique of its kind in Yemen.

The prime minister, Dr 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, related that when he visited Ma'rib, site of the historic dam, with other members of the government and army officers a few years ago, he did not think that he would return safely. Some paramount sheiks argued with others because they had accepted the government, and something whose consequences would have been unfortunate almost happened because receiving and dealing with the government was still considered improper. A Yemeni citizen told me that the presence of the Egyptian army in Yemen polarized the tribesmen because at the beginning "They found it distasteful to see Egyptian soldiers wearing trousers" -- which, in their view, was "a stroke of apostasy and atheism!" Add to the domestic situation, which was steeped in ignorance and backwardness, the fact that Yemen and its destiny directly after the revolution became prey to Arab political disputes which were at their most intense in the sixties. The men of the current regime refuse to talk about this, having fought hard to establish Yemen's neutrality on the domestic and international levels and to make their Arab brothers understand that their concerns were primarily internal and were confined to bringing Yemeni society out of its ignorance, backwardness and decline into a civilization worthy of man and human dignity. Perhaps the greatest accomplishment of the Yemeni

revolution is that it is on good, excellent terms today with all Arab countries and all foreign countries, eastern and western alike. Without such an achievement it would not have been possible for the revolution to realize any of its other accomplishments in the fields of education, communications, industry, agriculture, and so forth in its plan to develop, advance and bring Yemen out of the museum of history and turn it into a modern advanced society.

The men in the government do not claim to have realized their goals in full, nor do they claim to have made massive accomplishments. However, they stress that they are proceeding along the long, hard road to development and that they have covered a modest distance in this direction. They put their statistics and a list of their accomplishments in the face of the difficulties, obstacles and civil war in front of you. In the field of education, for example, there was not a single school in the proper sense in Yemen when the revolution broke out. Illiteracy was almost universal. Today, however, the total number of students in schools is greater than half a million, apportioned among 2,895 primary, secondary and vocational schools, while San'a' University graduated a total of 1,300 students in 1981 and three new faculties have been established for medicine, engineering and agriculture. The number of people going abroad on fellowship for special studies came to 3,488. One can say that three new schools arise in Yemen every day. The campaign against illiteracy is a "holy war" that the people are fighting, as is the government, with all its institutions, especially the institution of the army, which is teaching the soldiers, alongside the "schools of the revolution" project which will start in 1982, aimed at educating all persons in the armed forces and members of their families and embracing all areas of Yemen.

The statement made about education and the opening of schools can be made about the construction of roads, the extension of roads to all areas in order to break up regional isolation, the provision of water and electricity, the establishment of health centers and hospitals, and the provision of free treatment and medicine for citizens, above and beyond public services, in addition to the stimulation of agriculture, industry and the economy in general. There is no doubt that the revolution has devoted special attention to the construction and development of the Yemeni army, in order to achieve the second of the six goals of the revolution, which stipulates the establishment of a strong national army to protect the country and guard the revolution and its accomplishments. The massive military parade held on revolution day was proof of the attainment of this goal. The people watched a modern integrated army with the various units that make up any advanced army equipped with the most modern types of light and heavy arms. The parade was a real surprise to many observers. Development has become widespread and pervasive in a fashion which particularly surprised people who knew Yemen a few years ago. Development encompasses public utilities and the private sector, and the credit for that, as I was told, goes to the Yemeni expatriates in the first place, then to Arab investors, and naturally to government policy, which has encouraged and shown concern for private investments and has drawn up a suitable investment law. Arab investors have contributed to a number of vital projects, including luxury hotels and modern housing projects. Meanwhile, the expatriates remain the great capital resource of Yemeni development. Their number is great but not precisely known. Some people estimate that the expatriates number 2 million, while others go to 3 million in their estimates -- out of a total Yemeni population estimated at about 8 million. No one perceiving the depth and genuineness of national sentiment in Yemen will be surprised that most expatriates send all their savings abroad to be invested in the motherland.



There is no doubt that the influx of these people's money is the first and greatest source of national income in Yemen.

Yemeni officials, be they major or minor, are happy to have you sit down and talk with them; they call you "brother" and speak with you in the utmost simplicity and total frankness. You relax and feel their sincerity and truthfulness. They have nothing to hide from you and they do not like to exaggerate. Their papers are open and they give you the sort of information that no official in other Arab countries would be allowed to. A correspondent might ask, "Is this information for publication?" The answer comes immediately and spontaneously: "Publish it -- we have no secrets."

The night you leave Yemen an official might awaken you after midnight on the phone, apologizing for disturbing you, and try to convince you to stay another week, to visit the remote areas of Yemen, to become acquainted with them and become apprised of everything at first hand. This approach does not disturb you because, as I said before, Yemenis want you to see, know their true situation and the reality of their country, and convey what you have seen and learned to the world.

11887

CSO: 4404/113



NATURE OF CURRENT GOVERNMENT POLICIES, PROBLEMS REVIEWED

Paris AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic No 234, 26 Oct-1 Nov 81 pp 36-42

[Article by Nihad al-Mashnuq: "San'a' Is Seeking Unity in a Field of Alliances"]

[Text] In his book "The Arab Kings," Amin al-Rihani says, about San'a' that its good points will not disappoint the visitor: "The closer I got to it, the greater its splendor grew and my appreciation of it increased, which is the opposite of the way it is with most towns. In its natural setting it is unique and amazing. The air is clearer than water, the water is purer than the sky, and the sky is more beautiful than poets' dreams. It is cold, for it is 9,000 feet above sea level, but that turns into warmth because of its proximity to the Equator. It is situated in a pleasant basin which is embellished on the one hand by al-Rawdah, in which there are orchards and vineyards, and on the other hand by al-Hawtah, in which there are water wheels and mills. Then it is surrounded by mountains, although these do not diminish its expanse. The closest mountain is 'Usur, which casts shadow on the pastures in the late afternoon, and Luqum, from which water flows into the city and over which the sun has the glimmer of glass. There is 'Ashar, in which there is marble and decorative stone, there is Anas to the south and below it Sha'wan to the east, both of which contain talc mines, there is Radrad, which has a silver mine, and there is Shibam to the northwest, which has semi-precious stones in the form of onyx and carnelian."

There is no place whose legends take root before you reach it the way Yemen's do. The fact that al-Rihani's description of San'a' was made in 1922, in the era of Imam Yahya, does not detract from the description for the revolution which brought down the imamate regime 19 years ago, and continued to fight the remnants of the royal regime's supporters for 7 years, has not changed the nature of San'a' -- rather, it has added features of civilization to it which make reaching it and moving around and living in it easier and more comfortable.

At the airport, which the Soviet Union started to build and the West Germans have completed, begins San'a', newly on its way as it is new to its airport.

However, the airport, in whose completion the eastern and western camps shared, is a symbol of the political mosaic work that North Yemen is experiencing. The roads are a more obvious example. The San'a'-al-Hudaydah Road was built by the Chinese in the fifties. The Ta'izz Road was built by the Soviet Union. The al-Mafraq-Ta'izz Road was built by the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development and America. Construction on the Ta'izz-San'a' Road was started by the United States of America and completed by West Germany. The al-Jadidah-Jizan Road was built by Saudi Arabia.

The prime minister, 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, calls these projects a "United Nations of development," "a unique experiment among all developing countries."

Can one, however, say that the "Yemeni United Nations" has succeeded in what the president, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, calls "positive neutrality?" While a look at the Yemeni situation in political and economic terms 12 years ago would have proceeded from zero, there is no doubt that the experiment has to a large degree been a success, in the context of development anyway. On the political level, though, San'a' has paid a great deal for its political geography and received little in the way of a price. It lies between South Yemen and Saudi Arabia, with all the political and economic tendencies that each entails in the Arab and international frameworks.

#### San'a' the Capital

Yemeni officials are unanimous in saying that San'a' is the historic capital of Yemen and that unity between the two segments is necessary -- not unity between the two Yemens. Since the early seventies, the two countries have witnessed two military conflicts, the first in 1971 and the second in 1979. Before and after that, unity conferences were held in Cairo, Benghazi and Kuwait but without result except to freeze the military conflict and move over to political dialogue.

The former president, Lt Gen Ibrahim al-Hamdi, was killed just before he traveled to Aden to continue the unity discussions, in a conspiracy in which he seemed to have paid the price for a moral crime. President Lt Col Ahmad al-Ghashmi was killed after him by a bomb that exploded in his presidential office. At the time it was said that an emissary from the South Yemeni president had brought the bomb in his briefcase.

However, an objective discussion with Yemeni officials on the circumstances that surrounded these two incidents indicates that Lt Col al-Hamdi was not killed for moral reasons and that Lt Col al-Ghashmi was not killed with the South Yemeni emissary by the explosion of a bomb brought by the latter in a briefcase containing a message from his president. Rather, there are things the officials shy away from mentioning that link the assassination acts that took place in the space of a year, and those were the two former presidents' efforts toward union.

Does this mean that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, who has lasted for 3 years, is not striving for union with the southern segment?

President 'Ali 'Abdallah al-Salih is working toward a union without letup but he protects himself more than others with a political security force in a manner that has become obvious in his decrees in the past 3 years.

Mr 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, former foreign minister and Saudi Arabia's man, was put in prison after seizure of a letter in his handwriting to a Saudi official that discussed relations between San'a' and Moscow and ridiculed the president. Al-Asnaj was publicly tried, described himself in the terms he had used on the president, and asked for amnesty and pardon.

Lt Col Muhammad Khamis, former minister of the interior, the "godfather" of presidents in San'a' and friend of Saudi Arabia, was killed with all his companions in an accident on the al-Hudaydah Road.

When the southerners found that the president of the north had managed to control the domestic situation to his benefit and to the benefit of his foreign policy, the "National Front," which is a grouping of Marxist parties, declared that it was starting military activity in the central part of North Yemen with political and military support from Aden. The army stood up to that but the president entered into political negotiations with the front which led to a written agreement in October 1980 calling for an end to the military conflict and the delivery of weapons to the government in exchange for the release of political prisoners and permission for parties to act freely. Because of a lack of trust, the two parties drew back from the agreement and the language of weapons was taken up again, but in a limited context this time.

People who know President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih stress that he prefers dialogue to fighting, but he faces extreme pressure to resume the fighting. Nonetheless, his response to these pressures has been limited and he has kept up the political dialogue with Aden, although he knows the difficulties that stand in the way of such a dialogue.

The northern president, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and the southern one, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, agreed at the last meeting, which they held in the area of Ta'izz, to a number of points:

First, withdrawing heavy arms, forming a committee of the two deputy chiefs of staff, removing mines and eliminating of the display of weapons in the areas where the National Front is located.

Second, concluding the activity of the unity committees and making progress in forming the ninth special committee on unified political organization.

Third, permitting the return of southerners from the North to the South and the return of northerners from the South to the North, while guaranteeing their safety and their rights. The two parties will commit themselves to avoid engaging in any political activity in the south or in the north (this means in practice abrogating the National Front).

Fourth, carrying out the agreement reached in June 1980 on releasing prisoners and stopping the media war.

Two days after the meeting, Mr 'Ali Antar, member of the political bureau of the ruling party in Aden and a former minister of defense, got in touch with Dr 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, the prime minister in San'a', and told him over the phone, "The central committee of the party met and decided that President 'Ali Nasir does not have the authority to sign this kind of agreement." Al-Iryani replied sharply, "We are dealing with a sovereign state, as you say, and not with individuals who are outside the law," and hung up. 'Antar called back, got in touch with President Salih and informed him of what had happened. The president chided him and replied, "Dr al-Iryani is right. Nonetheless I will send you Mr. 'Ali Lutf al-Thawr, minister of foreign affairs." Al-Thawr actually did go to Aden and returned without any positive results. At that time it was said that 'Ali Nasir in delaying his return to Aden and traveling around the socialist countries and Damascus, aimed at waiting for the atmosphere to calm down.

## Moscow Is the Source

However, the president of North Yemen did not give up, but continued his efforts, this time, however, by announcing a trip to Moscow that is supposed to take place this month. While agreement with the National Front was not possible because of the internal balance, and agreement with Aden was faltering because of the international balance, perhaps Moscow would be the source with which agreement could be reached on the formula for relations with the regime in Aden. This does not mean that the Soviets would abandon South Yemen's position but that it would be in their power to go easy on using the National Front card in putting pressure on the San'a' government.

The Soviets assign maximum importance to their presence in San'a' and they have expressed their readiness to offer the foreign aid that President Salih needs. They have expressed an extraordinary generosity through the arms shipments they have offered to the San'a' government, have given it 30-year loans at low interest ranging from 1 to 2 percent, and so far have supplied it with arms that are worth more than \$1 billion.

Official Yemeni sources say that 80 percent of the North Yemeni army's weaponry is Soviet-made. Last year Moscow appointed (Adligh Perisipkin), one of the most well known Arabists in the Foreign Ministry, to be its ambassador to San'a'. He had worked as an ambassador to South Yemen from 1971 to 1976. In San'a' it is said that the Soviet diplomatic team working in Beirut and in San'a' are the most important in the Middle East.

A Soviet diplomatic source expressed to AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WAL-DUWALI his belief that "The best president to have come to power in San'a' is 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih because he knows how to hold all the cards in his hand without being ruffled." The diplomat avoided discussing the National Front, denied that his country had relations with it, and proceeded to describe to me the importance Moscow attaches to tranquility in this area. Nonetheless, the Soviets, through military and economic aid, are striving to wean North Yemen away from Saudi influence as much as possible and bring it close to Aden on South Yemen's conditions, while they do not forget to stress that they do not interfere in disputes between brothers.

In any event, this policy is meeting with positive reactions on the part of officials in San'a'. Maj 'Ali al-Shatir, director of the Department of Moral Guidance in the armed forces command and a person who is close to Salih, said, "The Soviet Union so far has acted like a real friend. It takes from you what you can give it. It stands where you want it to. One should bear in mind that we are buying arms from it with our money, as we are from the United States. The difference is that a dialogue with Washington went on from 1975 to 1980 until we received the F-5 aircraft, while our relations with the Soviets have been much easier."

Al-Shatir added, "Everyone must understand that we do not accept political conditions in exchange for aid and that people must treat us as the natural barrier between communism in the south and oil -- not because we want to play this role but because the nature of geography has made us do it."

## The Saudi Role

It is not accurate to say that Saudi Arabia understands this attitude in its dealings with its neighbor on the border. The late King 'Abd-al-'Aziz told his sons before he



died, "Your good and your evil come from Yemen. Beware of Yemen -- beware, beware." 'Abd-al-'Aziz' children act on that advice. Saudi Arabia always seems to be opposed to union between the two Yemens, in the effort to keep the marxist regime in Aden at bay. When it found an inclination on San'a's part to form a political dialogue with the National Front, it supported the establishment of an Islamic Front containing some religious scholars and tribal figures whose task was not just to promote combat but to instigate it. In the process of carrying out the late King 'Abd-al-'Aziz's advice, it is paying a great deal to the country, its projects, its tribes, its leaders, scholars and prominent figures. In brief, it is paying anyone who will take what it gives.

However, one cannot say that this policy has helped create supporters for Saudi Arabia. Indeed, the Yemen Bureau, which is supervised by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd-al-'Aziz, the minister of defense and aviation, has fallen prey to numerous dilemmas because of the inclination of local Saudi officials in San'a' to act from a position of overweening strength. When al-Asnaj was tried, the Saudi military attache who had been in charge of relations with Yemeni personalities was moved out of North Yemen, as was the manager of Saudi Airlines, who had supervised the transfer of information, including al-Asnaj's letter.

In the political context, it is said in San'a' that Riyadh has tried for a long time to be the intermediary through which the dialogue between Washington and San'a' is conducted and therefore many difficulties have appeared along the way in relations between the United States and North Yemen. It is true that Saudi Arabia will pay for the arms, but officials in San'a' insist on establishing direct relations, if Washington so desires. Washington hesitated a great deal before handing over the F-5 aircraft, until President Ronald Reagan came to power under the slogan of standing up to "Soviet influence" and agreed to deliver the arms. Here one can say that officials in San'a' would like to stand up to the winds blowing from Aden, but in their own interest and not those of Saudi Arabia.

There are also historic reasons for the lack of affection between San'a' and Riyadh, including the regions in southern Saudi Arabia which the Yemenis say historically belong to them and were incorporated into the kingdom in the early twenties.

However, the situation is changing now. Shaykh Tarad al-Harithi, the new Saudi ambassador in San'a', has managed to eliminate many of the sources of tension in relations between the two parties, thanks to his flexible policy and his elegant diplomacy, in which Yemenis see a shift in principle from the previous period, which witnessed some unseemly conduct on the part of diplomats who were moved to the central department in Riyadh.

#### The Roles of Others

Saudi Arabia is not the only element of Arab influence, although it is the main one; there are Iraq, Libya and Kuwait.

Iraq, in its policy, relies on projects of public benefit in the form of schools, hospitals, and artesian wells. The last project it financed was the construction of an airport in al-Hudaydah to reduce the cargo aircraft pressure on San'a' airport (the planes' loads were limited because San'a' is 9,000 feet above sea level).



Baghdad's ambassador to North Yemen, 'Abd-al-Wudud Jaddu', believes that this policy has been beneficial in bringing the two countries together and has eliminated the traditional Yemeni touchiness about Arab aid.

Dr. Qasim Sallam, a doctor with a degree from Italy, member of the regional command of the ruling Ba'th in Baghdad and head of the Yemen bureau there, is also playing a constructive role in giving aid a national coloring which helps the two parties draw close to one another. This actually helped President Salih take a position in support of Iraq from the very start of its war with Iran.

Libya supports the National Front on the one hand and is allied with Aden on the other. It wants to preserve its relations with San'a' and the participation by Gen /sic/ Abu Bakr Yunus, the chief of staff of the Libyan army, in celebrating the 19th anniversary of the revolution last month calmed relations between the two countries following the jamahiriya's signature of the tripartite treaty with South Yemen and Ethiopia. Above and beyond that, Tripoli has a share in the aid San'a' receives.

Kuwait comes after Saudi Arabia, historically, in terms of aid, and it has always played a role in relations between the northern and southern segments.

With regard to relations with Libya, Premier al-Iryani stated, "Col al-Qadhdhafi's speech, in which he referred to the National Front, produced some displeasure but the obscurity was dispelled through contacts and nothing is better proof of that than Abu Bakr's participation in the ceremonies; if Libya had been supporting the National Front, the chief of staff of its army would not have taken part in the revolutionary celebrations."

But how do the Yemeni officials insist that the aid that comes from "everyone" not have political strings, to the point where these countries seem like "philanthropies?"

Al-Iryani smiles; he is not surprised by the question, and replies, "We are in favor of a political opening to everyone as long as that does not diminish our freedom of political decision. We are a developing country and this designation makes it mandatory that we accept economic aid from everyone. The United Nations has categorized countries as developed and less developed. Per capital income in Yemen in 1970 was about \$70. Today we are in an intense dispute with the United Nations because it wants to bring us out of the group of less developed countries; last year we participated in the Paris conference of this group only after a severe battle. It is not shameful for us to provide human development without reducing independence of political decisionmaking and national sovereignty."

What then is the secret behind the aid? Al-Iryani stresses "The clarity and stability of Yemeni policy have convinced everyone that it is necessary to aid us without conditions. We have set forth our conditions, and the aid has come."

Dr. Hasan Makki, the deputy prime minister for economic affairs, says "Yemen gets a great deal of screaming from the Westerners and little reward. Financial cooperation among brothers or friends creates a kind of link which can be called friendship or cooperation but does not cross the imaginary line toward control over your future conduct. Friendship has its demands, and we, as we cooperate with everyone, are protecting our interests. It is we who determine what our rights are and what the limits of others in our country are. Emancipation from conditions does not prevent the

establishment of relations and friendship with everyone, as long as we can determine what we want and do not want. We do not feel embarrassed when we deal with the East or with the West, because we believe in international cooperation and not in international isolation. We hope to continue along our path, whatever the difficulties might be." Dr Makki explains his point of view: "Economic policy has not yet been linked to the policy of positive alignment which we are propounding. The world has two halves: the first is rich and the second is poor. The dialogue between North and South is the significant one. There are countries in the third world which are rich but nonetheless are in the camp of the north. The international economy of nations continues to hover between what the rich want to establish and what the developing and poor countries aspire to. Justice is necessary if an opportunity to facilitate the attainment of development by the poor countries is to be achieved. The gap will increase unless the rich world draws up a flexible policy to pave a way for the group of less developed countries to advance and go beyond the subsistence level. Nonetheless, Yemen, by the testimony of the World Bank, is one of the most effective countries in the area in the way it benefits from aid.

"In spite of the wars with the south and the burdens of defense and of confrontation with the problems that have accompanied the revolution -- a character by which developing countries are stamped -- and in spite of what has been happening in the gulf region, we realized a growth last year in excess of 7 percent. That is a high rate for someone starting from zero, like us, with no airports, no harbors, no electricity, no education. Students now number half a million, roads connect all areas, there is electricity in every village in Yemen, and telephone communications with the various areas of the world, as among all towns, are direct. It is necessary to acknowledge here that we have benefited from the experiences of others in development. For example, we pave no roads unless water, telephone and sewer connections have been made, even though unpaved roads damage our reputation. The important thing is results. We do not pave roads and dig them up again; we do not pay a great deal just for the sake of appearances."

However, who gives more aid, the West or the East? What is the result of efforts of the companies drilling for oil in Yemen?

Dr Makki replies calmly in his modest office in the premiership: "We have found in our dealings that we cannot embrace both camps. There are countries in the East that have helped us, such as China and the Soviet Union. In the West there is West Germany and, recently, The Netherlands. In the two camps there are countries that do not help us adequately or easily. For example, the Scandinavian countries do not help us although they contribute to aid to other countries. The inflation we are experiencing is imported. We are a mountainous country where communications are difficult. Nonetheless we are an energy-consuming country and we buy what we need from the black market because we do not receive aid in the energy field -- though one should bear in mind that we are surrounded by oil states. Apart from the rapid development activity, the United Nations report says that Yemen is a country that has succeeded in stopping the growth of inflation by 30 percent in the last 3 years.

"There remain the oil exploration companies. We have reached explicit, honorable agreements with American firms because we believe that the sixties were the decade of the Gulf in oil and the eighties will be the decade of the more important Sea because of the continuing worldwide need for oil. Now that oil has reached the Empty Quarter of the desert, it must exist in the Full Quarter."

## Democracy -- How?

On the political side, there are two basic questions: the first is domestic and the second is external. What does the government in San'a' think about the form of the "democracy" officials are talking about domestically in a country that has all Arab and international parties, which the officials take part in and support? How does San'a' view the means for dealing with the alliances that are being established in its environment, such as the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Aden Alliance of the southern segment, Libya and Ethiopia?

Regarding the form of democracy, the prime minister says, with the greatest possible amount of diplomacy, "Democracy is not a matrix that can come in from abroad; practices differ from one country to another. We believe that these forms must arise from the real state of the society. We are in favor of the principle of the free direct election of the people's deputies, and this is what we will be doing very soon. Previously, we contented ourselves with mass meetings to choose the Consultative Council. Today our society has developed and our people's demands have changed.

"The political leadership has embraced the principle of direct free balloting. There are people who believe in a multiplicity of parties, but we must state that we are still at the bottom of the latter as far as the people's exercise of their political rights goes. Pluralism is not possible in the present stage. We believe that the right to elections is more important than giving permission to numerous parties to act and argue among themselves. One should bear in mind that there is no absolute freedom anywhere. The best proof in the Arab countries. We have guaranteed freedom of thought, but party organizations are not acceptable because of circumstances. The process of implanting a state and its identity in an isolated society brings harm to certain interests but it is better than opening the door to disputatious political blocs. President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has allowed al-Qadi 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Iryani and Marshal 'Abdallah al-Sallal to return to their country because affection and tolerance dominate political and social relationships and because the two presidents received total consideration in their absence and both are at an age where they are dominated by the desire to live in peace and stability without preconditions or permitting them to conduct political activity.

"Even in our experience with a union with the southern segment, we have decided on a plebiscite concerning the constitution of the union state, which will be derived from Islamic doctrine. When the people in the two segments vote in a plebiscite, the political leadership will be able only to agree. This presupposes changing the current constitutional forms of both segments. The constitution has created a joint northern-southern committee and the unit will meet next December to put it in final form before presenting it to the people.

"As regards foreign alliances, we do not believe that any foreign alliance has an effect on our future platform. We stress action in the context of the Arab League, because in its charter we see a lantern with which to be guided. One should bear in mind that we will bless any step that raises the level of relations between two or more Arab countries. The level of relations between us and the countries of the Arabian Peninsula is very high and we are content with them. Relations have not been affected with any state that has joined the Cooperation Council or established a union between itself and any other country, although we condemn all military bases



or facilities given to either of the two great powers. We stress that the policy of positive neutrality is the only option for the countries of the third world."

Dr Makki, who was prime minister in 1974, and his country's ambassador to Italy, West Germany, the United States and the United Nations, skirted political questions and contented himself with discussing the need for the leaders to overcome the difficulties of union, whatever the sacrifices may be: "As fragmentation was a surgical operation, the grafting operation will not be easy or painless."

#### The View of the Tribes

This is the government's position; what is the tribes' view?

Yemen went for hundreds of years under the rule of the imamate, which deeply implanted tribalism, doctrinaire thinking and ignorance in order to stay in power. Since the revolution came and began the establishment of a modern state, the people have interacted with it without being stripped of their tribal and clan affiliations, which had been deeply ingrained over hundreds of years. However, acceptance of the "party of the state" is increasing and growing, and the proof is the harmony between the statements by Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn al-Ahmar (the paramount sheik of the Hashid tribe, which people dispute over in Yemen although it contains half of the population, which numbers 8 million or a little less, not including Yemeni expatriates, whose number exceeds 2 million) and the state's attitude.

The "tribesman" will not relinquish his personal weapon to anyone, but he has a common saying whose gist is that the tribe does not prevail over the state.

Dr al-Iryani relates that he visited the Ma'rib area 5 years ago, and the paramount sheiks disagreed about receiving him. Then he visited it for the inauguration of a number of projects on the 19th anniversary of the revolution and was met by students, professors, officers and military persons.

This does not mean that the "tribesman" has relinquished his weapons, but there is a political and social meaning to these weapons. The "tribesman," along with the people from the towns, will not give up "qat-chewing," which is a herb on whose effects people differ, although there is agreement that it is expensive and takes many hours of the Yemeni day -- /chewing/ sessions start at 1400 hours in the afternoon and do not end before 1900 hours in the evening.

#### With Shaykh al-Ahmar

Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Ahmar blows into his uplifted Yemeni hand and states, with an endearing simplicity, "The revolution came and broke down all the walls. The Yemenis have come to demand more than actual resources permit. Yemen is no longer the exotic Island of Waqwaq -- it is a region to which everyone is rushing. Our political problems have been exported to us by communism as in many other countries. It is Aden that is resorting to sabotage in the north, and there would be no National Front without it. When the dialogue between the country and the National Front was established, we supported the dialogue; it is the front that backed down, because its decision was not in its own hands. If the rulers of Aden were truthful, everything would end, but, in the absence of democracy in a communist country, one cannot say that the rulers are holding the reins in their country."

With regard to relations with the Soviet Union, Shaykh al-Ahmar, the friend of Saudi Arabia, says "Our relations with the Soviets are longstanding and good. However, the Soviets are no longer content with these relations, now that they have found people in the south who will embrace their ideology and carry out their goals. The Soviet Union has a political strategy whose concern is to spread about ideas. This is what we reject. We believe in a divine creed, which is the Islamic creed, and we will not abandon it. Apart from the communist ideas, there is no dispute between us and the Soviets."

How can a union be established with the southern segment if the basis is to be Islamic ideology? Al-Ahmar replies, as the voices of dozens of his Moslem companions came to us from the garden of his home in San'a', "We are a single Moslem people and we will accept the regime the people choose for the union state. We reject a union without a plebiscite because it will not be foreordained to succeed."

"However, how do you see the solution with the National Front and Aden? Through dialogue or arms, the latter of which the Islamic Front is calling for?"

He replies at once, "Dialogue is the only solution. Arms instill a rancor in the heart which cannot be obliterated. The condition is that our brothers in the south be truthful in their dialogue with us. We do not recognize the National Front or the Islamic Front, and our constitution prohibits such groupings."

This does not prevent Saudi Arabia from seeming to be opposed to the union.

The sheik, who looks no more than 40, thinks a moment, then says:

"This is what some people are bruited about. The fact is that Saudi Arabia does not stand in the way of union but will bless it when it is established, in a manner satisfactory to the people, because union through compulsion, which the Arab situation has witnessed, will not yield any results."

Why does Saudi Arabia fail to enjoy affection in Yemen? He replies, "Everyone who is blessed is the object of jealousy. Ordinary people who hate Saudi Arabia envy it for what it has and the intellectuals discuss it under the influence of leftwing thinking. The issue of Yemeni territory is as old as the Syrian issue of Iskenderun. It occurred before the establishment of the United Nations. Nonetheless, we consider that Saudi Arabia owes us things. It is doing less than it ought to be doing in Yemen. The kingdom was built by the labor of Yemenis before the Egyptians, Pakistanis and others came in. However, we do not have the right to hate it; if it has not offered us blessings, it has not offered us evil either. Saudi Arabia does not have political objectives in its aid, but we are asking more from it."

However, Saudi Arabia did exclude Yemen from the Cooperation Council.

Shaykh al-Ahmar preserves his calm, takes his small beard in his Yemeni hand and says, "I believe that the Cooperation Council consists of countries with similar regimes, kingdoms and emirates, and we are a republican regime that is open to the East and West and believes in the policy of positive neutrality vis-a-vis the two superpowers. On top of that, they are oil countries that border the Gulf. The fact is that we did not apply and they did not make us an offer. However, it is in our interest and



theirs to have North Yemen join this council. Why did they keep us out? They know better about that."

"How do you view the policy of positive neutrality?"

"Our experience has been hard and very costly because we are more truthful than many countries in the third world. Had it not been for our adherence to this policy, we would have obtained more aid. The West assists us within a worldwide program which helps us in part, and our relations with the East, that is, the Soviet Union and China, are strong and longstanding, but they are not conditional, and that also causes them to be limited."

"What is your evaluation of the republic 19 years after its establishment, and its relations with the tribes? What solution do you envision to the qat-chewing problem?"

Shaykh al-Ahmar corrected the question by saying "It is not 19 but 13 years, since the civil war lasted for 6 years, during which time only Kuwait helped us. As for the 13-year experience, that has been 100 percent successful. When the revolution occurred there were no projects or services in Yemen. Great credit for aid in building it up goes to the expatriates. I say once again that what has happened here has not happened in any other country; therefore we are proud of it. Relations between the tribes and the government are good, except for elements that get their instructions from Aden or Moscow."

He smiled and went on, "With regard to qat, I consider that cutting down on it is difficult because the people who try to popularize it are stronger and more numerous than the ones who are trying to prohibit it. However, it is not harmful from the health standpoint as some people say -- rather, its economic damage is great."

He looked at us with a frown: "In spite of our problems, we consider that the problem of Lebanon is the greatest of all. Going to Lebanon used to be a pleasure. Arabs who felt distressed would seek refuge there to find freedom. We grieve over Lebanon."

Can one say that the foregoing gives a clear idea about the political situation in North Yemen?

To answer yes is inaccurate. The forces and tendencies that caused war to flare out in Lebanon for 7 years -- a war that has not yet ended -- also exist there and are influential, as they are in Lebanon. Had it not been for President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's ability to "frame" these tendencies, sometimes through dialogue and sometimes through violence, in the course of the past 3 years, the Arabs and the world would have witnessed another Lebanon -- this time along the oil borders.

The Reclusive Minister

The North Yemeni minister of information, the young Hasan al-Lawzi (age 29) managed, in the course of 10 days, to avoid meeting the journalists he invited to take part in the revolution's 19th anniversary celebrations. In spite of our "unremitting effort," we were unable to get time with him to discuss or become familiar with his opinion on events. One should realize that he attended the meeting that AL-NAHAR

AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI held with the president, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and the premier, Dr 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, which calls for appreciation.

#### Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon

At a party held by the Soviet ambassador in San'a' to honor the official delegation which took part in the celebrations of the 19th anniversary of the Yemeni revolution, a Soviet diplomat approached a group of Arab journalists and ambassadors. When he learned that one of them was Lebanese, he told him, "There is a Lebanese lady in San'a' who has managed in the short period of her stay to draw Lebanese and non-Lebanese about herself." Those present acknowledged the statement. The Soviet diplomat said that she was Mrs Mayy Abu Rizq, the wife of Mr Arpel, the first secretary of the West German embassy in San'a'.

In fact everyone who gets to the hotel in San'a' starts by asking about the Lebanese lady ambassador in the West German embassy. By common consensus, she competes with Mr Hikmat Zayd, the director of the Liberation Organization bureau in San'a'.



American F-5 aircraft: Reagan has released them.



President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih  
reviews the Party of the State.



Soviet Sukhoi aircraft: 53 years of relations with Moscow.



At the parade, the Soviet ambassador can be seen at the second from the left: "We do not interfere in disputes among brothers."



American cannons searching for a target.



SAM-2 missiles: Toward the South or toward the North?

11887

CSO: 4404/113

END



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

11 Dec 1982